BRINGING HISTORY INTO ACCORD WITH THE FACTS IN THE TRADITION OF DR. HARRY ELMER BARNES

THE BARNES REVIEW

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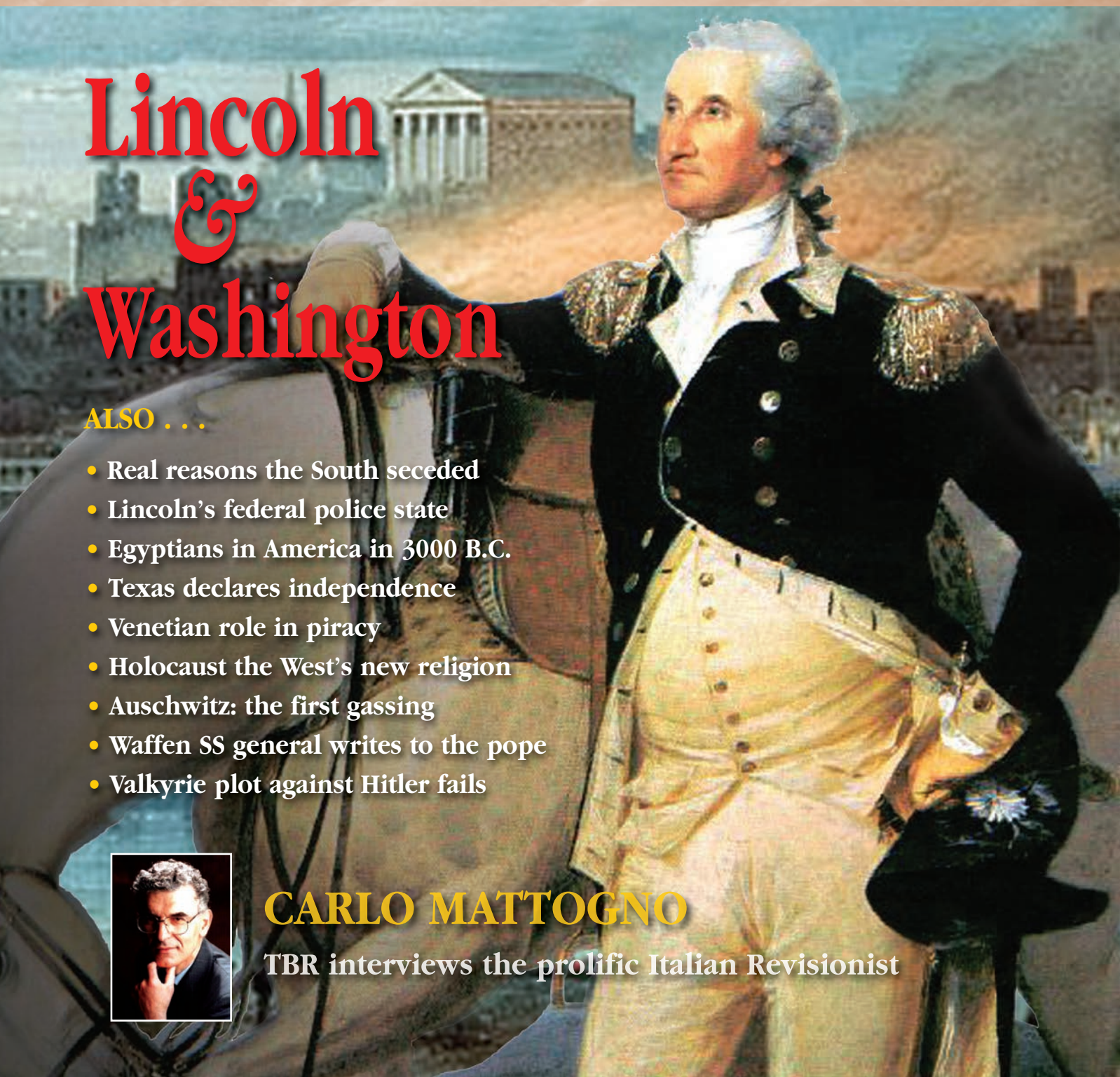

Lincoln & Washington

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- Lincoln's federal police state
- Egyptians in America in 3000 B.C.
- Texas declares independence
- Venetian role in piracy
- Holocaust the West's new religion
- Auschwitz: the first gassing
- Waffen SS general writes to the pope
- Valkyrie plot against Hitler fails

CARLO MATTOGNO

TBR interviews the prolific Italian Revisionist

Bringing History Into Accord With the Facts in the Tradition of Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes

THE BARNES REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF NATIONALIST THOUGHT & HISTORY

July/August 2009 ❖ Volume XV ❖ Number 4

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Latest Affront to Free Speech

They say it can never happen here in America—but it is. Right before your eyes the Obama administration is pushing for sharper teeth and a wider bite radius for hate crime laws in America today. Plain and simple, hate crime laws are a bane to free speech and free thought. According to highly respected columnist and former Undersecretary of the Treasury Paul Craig Roberts, Rahm Emmanuel's 2009 version of the 2004 Global Anti-Semitism bill is particularly virulent. According to Roberts (writing in AMERICAN FREE PRESS, #23/24 for 2009):

> As soon as [Emmanuel] gets the Hate Crime Prevention Act of 2009 passed, it will become a crime for any American to tell the truth about Israel's treatment of Palestinians and theft of their lands. It will be a crime for Christians to acknowledge the New Testament account of Jews demanding the crucifixion of Jesus. It will be a crime to report the extraordinary influence of the Israel lobby on the White House and Congress. . . . It will be a crime to doubt any aspect of the holocaust. It will become a crime to note the disproportionate representation of Jews in the media, finance and foreign policy. In other words, it means the end of free speech, free inquiry, and the First Amendment to the Constitution. Any facts or truths that cast aspersions upon Israel will simply be banned.

Roberts cuts to the chase, identifying the real reason for the "pro-Semitic" (for lack of a better term) nature of supercharged hate crime laws:

> Why is the holocaust a subject that is off limits to examination? How could a case buttressed by hard facts possibly be endangered by "kooks" and "anti-Semites"? Surely the case doesn't need to be protected by thought control. . . .

We here at TBR urge you to call or write your representative and senators and tell them in no uncertain terms that the restriction of free speech in America for the benefit of one or another group is un-American and un-Constitutional. Time is short so act now. The senseless shooting at the Holocaust Memorial recently has only resulted in more public hysteria. The thought censors want to exploit this. Counter them.

On another note, we offer a hearty *"Benvenuti a bordo"* to historians Carlo Mattogno and Michael A. Hoffman II. Their dedication to the truth and struggle for honest history are inspiring. We are honored to have them on our board of contributing editors.

This issue we have some great items, but here I call attention to our opening package of articles. While George Washington is rightly called the Father of our Country, it is, as you will see, Abraham Lincoln who is the father of our modern American police state. Enjoy your free speech! ✦

—PAUL ANGEL, Managing Editor

DR. OHTA'S 'AXIS OF SURVIVAL'

Japanese Revisionist's dream was world without Zionist meddling

Nationalists of the world now pause to remember the legacy of one of the planet's most outspoken voices for national sovereignty and opposition to internationalism: Ryu Ohta, who died in Tokyo on May 19 at age 78 following an extended illness, survived by friends and family, especially his loyal associates Grace-Eki Maeva Oyama (contributing editor to TBR) and Miki "Mikisol" Moroi.

A good friend of THE BARNES REVIEW (on whose editorial board he also served), Ohta was one of the foremost advocates of global cooperation among like-minded people standing against the intertwined forces of Zionism, communism, predatory supercapitalism and the varying tentacles arising from these elements.

Notably—and rightly so—concerned about the threats posed by the global enemy to Japan's traditional culture and its independence, Ohta recognized that there were other nationalists in places near and far who likewise sought to defend their own people and their own sovereignty from this danger; and he thus reached out worldwide, seeking unity among those standing against this evil.

Remarkably, Ohta began his broad-ranging intellectual journey as a self-taught student of Marxism and in 1945 became a card-carrying member of the Japanese Communist Party. However, by the early 1950s, Ohta rose to oppose the policies of Soviet leader Josef Stalin and closed ranks with Stalin's Trotskyite opponents (largely Jewish) who were advancing international revolution.

In the end, Ohta turned full circle in the 1960s and emerged as one of Japan's most outspoken nationalists and as a fierce critic of the Communist (and Zionist) agenda. At a time when many Americans had no understanding of the actual nature of the so-called New World Order, Ohta was fighting it relentlessly.

In recent years, Ohta hosted a number of American nationalists in Japan, including legendary populist historian Eustace Mullins, and, on another occasion—in 2004—yours truly. It was a privilege of spending an entire week in the company of Dr. Ohta and his associates, introduced to a nation, a people, a culture—a whole new world, really—that had theretofore been hardly more than the stuff of history books, travel magazines and an unhealthy dose of Hollywood propaganda aimed at destroying Japan and its people. Although Ohta spoke no English and I no Japanese, we both came to discover, as our conversations were translated, we had an instinctive intellectual and spiritual understanding of each other, precisely because both of us were nationalists.

I presented Ohta with a book from the personal library of the late Ralph M. Townsend—a longtime American diplomat who spent many years in Japan and who had a great admiration for the Japanese people. In the early 1940s Townsend was jailed by the corrupt Roosevelt administration for daring to challenge FDR's war-like provocations against Japan that resulted in Pearl Harbor. The passing of the gift to Ohta was as much a tribute to fellow American nationalist Townsend as it was to Japanese nationalist Ohta and it was a very emotional moment, considering the fact that the book had traveled back across the Pacific to Japan, where Townsend had spent so many happy years.

In 2006, Ohta and legendary German nationalist Manfred Roeder—who has valiantly defied the flagrantly illegal occupation government that now reigns supreme in his native land—forged a historic Manifesto of the Axis of Survival, a candid and forthright challenge to the internationalism of those who advocate war and imperialism while hiding their evil motivation behind expressions of "'freedom" and "democracy." ✦

—MICHAEL COLLINS PIPER
Contributing Editor

MICHAEL COLLINS PIPER is a media critic, global lecturer, radio show host (www.republicbroadcasting.org; 9 p.m. CST, M-F), journalist (www.AmericanFreePress.net) and the author of a dozen books on nationalist and anti-Zionist topics. He is presently based in Washington, D.C.

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This English cartoon created in 1863 by Matt Morgan of *Fun* magazine of London was entitled *Downfall of the Idol of '76*. It shows a parchment effigy of American liberties in Revolutionary War garb being burned by unconstitutional actions taken by the administration of Abraham Lincoln. These include "Emancipation," the "Draft," and "Suspension of Habeas Corpus." Lincoln, with striped pants, crouches in front, saying: "I'll warm yer! Your old Constitution won't do for U.S.!" The English were somewhat appalled that Lincoln would shed so much blood to crush secession, when America itself had been birthed via secession from England. The character in the background laments the wanton burning of the Constitution. **On the front cover this issue** we feature a portrait of Gen. George Washington, the Father of our Republic. In the background, however, we have contrasted him with an image of the burning of Richmond by Union troops near the conclusion of the Civil War. Washington, we believe, would have been appalled at the federal conduct of the CIvil War and the senseless death and destruction caused by the fratricidal conflict.

Abraham Lincoln Destroyed George Washington's America

GEORGE WASHINGTON, WHILE FLAWED, AS IS ANY HUMAN BEING, was surely the best president the United States ever had. Abraham Lincoln may well have been the worst president—although there is no shortage of runners-up for the title, such as George W. Bush and Bill Clinton, and others. Lincoln certainly brought more destruction on the country than any other president. There is a myth that Lincoln fought his war against the Southern states to end slavery. He did not. That was an afterthought, in a bid to rally support in the Northern states (some of which themselves had slavery). He fought his vicious war supposedly to "preserve the union." Having voluntarily joined the union, didn't the states have the right to leave? Was it worth the cost in blood? Some say slavery wouldn't have ended without the war, but that's not true. Britain and many other countries stopped slavery without a war. In addition to the vast cost in human lives, Lincoln's war completely changed the nature of the U.S. government—elevating the federal government's importance in some decidedly unfortunate ways. Many other presidents were mediocre or tyrannically followed in Lincoln's footprints. So why is Lincoln's birth celebrated on George Washington's birthday?

BY CHUCK BALDWIN

What began as an observance for President Washington but has since the 1980s morphed into the generic "Presidents Day" (it will be Feb. 15 in 2010), a politically correct celebration of mediocrity that forces our nation's greatest president to be lumped together with incompetents such as George W. Bush, Ulysses S. Grant, FDR and Woodrow Wilson.

On the occasion of Presidents Day, a *USA Today*/Gallup poll asked the American people to select the greatest president. The top five presidents, according to the poll, are (in order): Ronald Reagan (he was rated No. 1), John Kennedy, Abraham Lincoln, Franklin Roosevelt and George Washington.

Can you believe it? Washington was rated fifth. Fifth! With a vote total of only 9 percent, no less. Washington is positively the greatest American to ever live—bar none. It is no hyperbole to say that without Washington, there would be no United States of America. Washington almost singlehandedly kept a struggling Continental Army (along with a fledgling nation, for that matter) together. Take away Washington, and there are no stories of Valley Forge, the crossing of the Delaware River, no Yorktown victory.

A lesser man would doubtless have succumbed to the call of many to institute a monarchy in America. A lesser man could not have delivered the greatest-of-all-presidential-addresses that we find in his "Farewell Address." Washington's Farewell Address became the guiding light and compass for American policy and philosophy for many generations. In fact, it is the abandonment of the principles of that address that is systematically destroying this country. Therefore, a return to the wisdom of that address would doubtless return our country to its former greatness.

There is only one "Father of His Country," and it is Washington. Yet, in the minds of today's Americans, Washington is inferior to the likes of FDR and JFK.

Furthermore, the Gallup survey concludes that both Democrats and Republicans (and conservatives and liberals) share special infatuation with Lincoln. I have witnessed the veracity of Gallup's findings. Go to just about any private Christian school and one will find Lincoln idolized almost to the point of deification. The same is also true in state schools, of course. Now, virtually everyone is saying that the election of Barack Obama is the fulfillment of Lincoln's vision. They might be right. But just exactly what does that mean?

According to the current edition of *Newsweek* magazine, "We are all socialists now." The article states, "The U.S. government has already—under a conservative Republican administration—effectively nationalized the banking and mortgage industries." It continued, "Whether we want to admit it or not . . . the America of 2009 is moving toward a modern European state." Again quoting *Newsweek*: "The architect of this new era of big government? History has a sense of humor, for the man who laid the foundations for the world Obama now rules is George W. Bush, who moved to bail out the financial sector last autumn with $700 billion. Bush brought the 'Age of Reagan' to a close; now Obama has gone further, reversing Bill Clinton's 'End of Big Government'."

Unfortunately, *Newsweek* is dead right. By the end of two George W. Bush terms and one Obama term, the United States will resemble socialist France far more than the independent nation envisioned—and created—by Washington. Yes, in a very real and practical sense, this really is Lincoln's America. More than any other single person, Lincoln shaped and formed modern America.

It was Lincoln who was the first president to flagrantly and deliberately violate his oath to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States. His disregard and contempt for the Constitution cannot be overstated. In order to "preserve the union," Lincoln destroyed the very principles upon which the union was created. His audacity is without equal.

Of course, he was more than willing to sacrifice hundreds of thousands of America's finest and best to destroy Thomas Jefferson's declaration that the states of our union are "free and independent states."

I invite all those Lincoln apologists out there to seriously answer this question: Does a husband who beats his wife have the right to force her (at the point of gun) to remain married to him? (Even the God of the Bible, Who cast marriage in the most sacred terms, recognizes the right of lawful separation.)

Father of Our Country Spared by Scottish Honor?

By John Tiffany

Had it not been for a British officer's personal code of honor, history could have gone a different way entirely on Sept. 11, 1777, the day of the disastrous Battle of Brandywine, in the Brandywine Valley just south of Philadelphia, involving 26,000 soldiers. The patriots were far outnumbered by the redcoats, who were victorious. At one point, according to historian Marianne McLeod Gilchrist, M.A. Hons, Ph.D., George Washington was out on his horse along with another officer (who appeared to be a hussar), surveying where he should position his defenses against the advancing British troops under the command of Gen. Howe. There he and his aide blundered into Capt. Patrick Ferguson of the British army (later major, later brevetted to lieutenant colonel), with three of his men, who were scouting the American lines. Ferguson was the inventor of the first military breech-loading rifle. This weapon could fire up to six bullets a minute and was much more accurate, at ranges of 100 to 300 yards, than the muskets carried by most redcoats and patriots. It could be reloaded in a protective crouched or prone position, unlike the musket. In fact it was at the Battle of Brandywine that this new gun was first used by Ferguson and his small detachment of sharpshooters. Ferguson didn't know who Washington was, but he recognized him as a senior American officer. He came out from his place of cover and pointed his deadly rifle at him and called for him to surrender. Washington (who had no way of knowing how close a brush with death this was) coolly swung his horse around and galloped away. Capt. Ferguson raised his rifle to shoot, but then lowered the weapon. The gallant Ferguson later wrote that the idea of shooting an unarmed man in the back "disgusted" him. He and his men could have lodged two dozen bullets in the two "Americans," he indicated later. But Ferguson didn't regret his decision, even after finding out the next day that the officer in question was Washington himself. Ferguson, though badly wounded in his right arm by a musket ball at Brandywine, later commanded the British side at the Battle of Kings Mountain, in which 157 redcoats, including the 36-year-old Ferguson, were killed while the patriots lost only 28 men. So who was the officer with Washington? The Scottish hero thought it was a French hussar, but there actually were no hussars with the American forces until later. Most likely it was the Polish

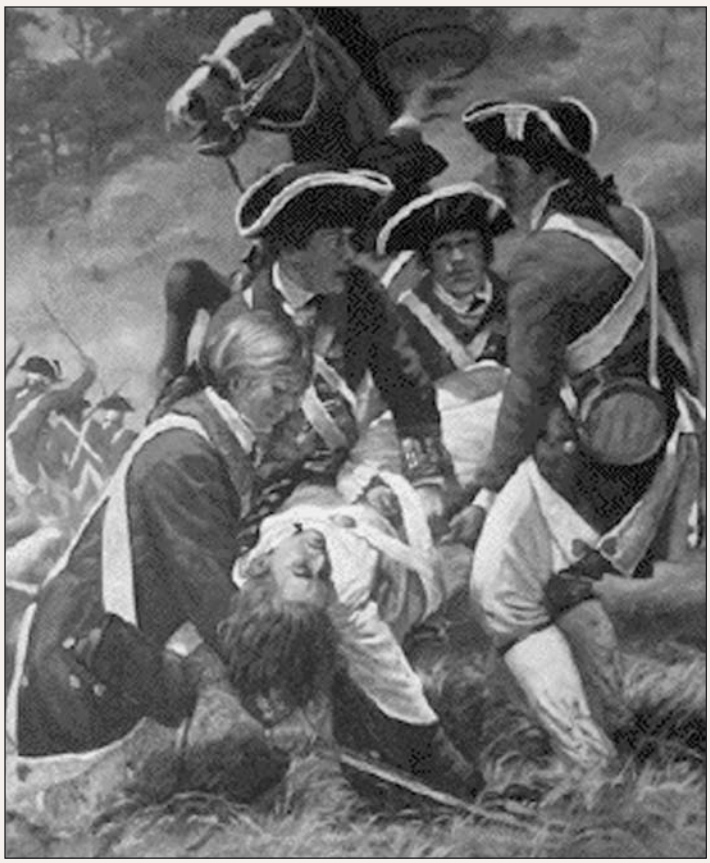
If you answer no, how can you continue to justify Lincoln's actions? In a political and governmental sense, that is exactly what Lincoln did. Forced union, of any kind, is slavery. In the name of emancipating slaves, Lincoln enslaved an entire nation. It was Lincoln who, for all intents and purposes, destroyed federalism and limited government in America. In fact, on December 15, 1866, renowned British historian Lord Acton wrote a letter to Gen. Robert E. Lee. In the letter, Acton said, "I deemed that you were fighting the battles of our liberty, our progress and our civilization; and I mourn for the stake which was lost at Richmond more deeply than I rejoice over that which was saved at Waterloo."

It was Lincoln who first established the nanny state, Big Government, Big Brother etc. Everything that Big-Government presidents such as Wilson, F.D. Roosevelt, Lyndon Johnson, Bill Clinton, Bush I and Bush II and Barack Obama learned, they learned from Lincoln. That is why these men love to quote Lincoln so much. What is appalling is the manner in which the American people (including professed Christians) have allowed the "politically correct" propaganda machine to brainwash their reasoning. Conservatives and liberals, and Democrats and Republicans, now embrace Lincoln's America. As *Newsweek* said, "We are all socialists now."

What could prove to be a very interesting and even promising note, however, is the fact that more than 20 states have recently proposed (or are in the process of drafting) resolutions advancing their individual state sovereignty. What do these states see coming? Do they see socialism's twin sister, oppression, lurking around the corner? Are these states looking into the future and preparing to take a stand for freedom and independence? What an exciting prospect. Perhaps the great country that Washington birthed is not dead after all. ✦

Chuck Baldwin is a populist and nationalist preacher who made headlines when he ran for president as the candidate for the Constitution Party in 2008. If you appreciate this column and want to help the author distribute these editorial opinions to an ever-growing audience, please go to www.chuckbaldwinlive.com. Radio or television talk show hosts interested in scheduling an interview with Chuck should contact chuck@chuckbaldwinlive.com. Readers may also respond to this column via snail mail. The address is P.O. Box 37070, Pensacola, Florida. When responding, please include your name, city and state. Unless otherwise requested, all respondents will be added to the "Chuck Wagon" address list.

soldier of fortune Count Casimir Pulaski. Pulaski went on to command a cavalry unit with great distinction. He was mortally wounded while leading a foolhardy charge at Savannah, Georgia on Oct. 9, 1779. For 200 years this story was thought to be a mere legend, but Gilchrist confirms the incident really happened. Like most officers of his day, Ferguson's code of honor was against shooting down enemy officers in cold blood. Another example of Ferguson's gallantry occurred when the major and his sharpshooters were assigned to support the occupation of the South. In 1779, at Charleston, South Carolina, he heard screaming from a patriot house. He rushed in and found several dragoons of Col. Banastre Tarleton molesting the women who lived there. Ferguson ordered them to be arrested and hanged. The notorious Tarleton intervened on their behalf and informed Ferguson the men were entitled to a trial. No record has been found as to who prevailed. Incidentally, the U.S. lost the Brandywine fight largely because Washington did not anticipate a battle on that particular site and because he was unaware of where the local streams could be forded. (See http://www.revolutionarywararchives.org/ferguson.html) ✦

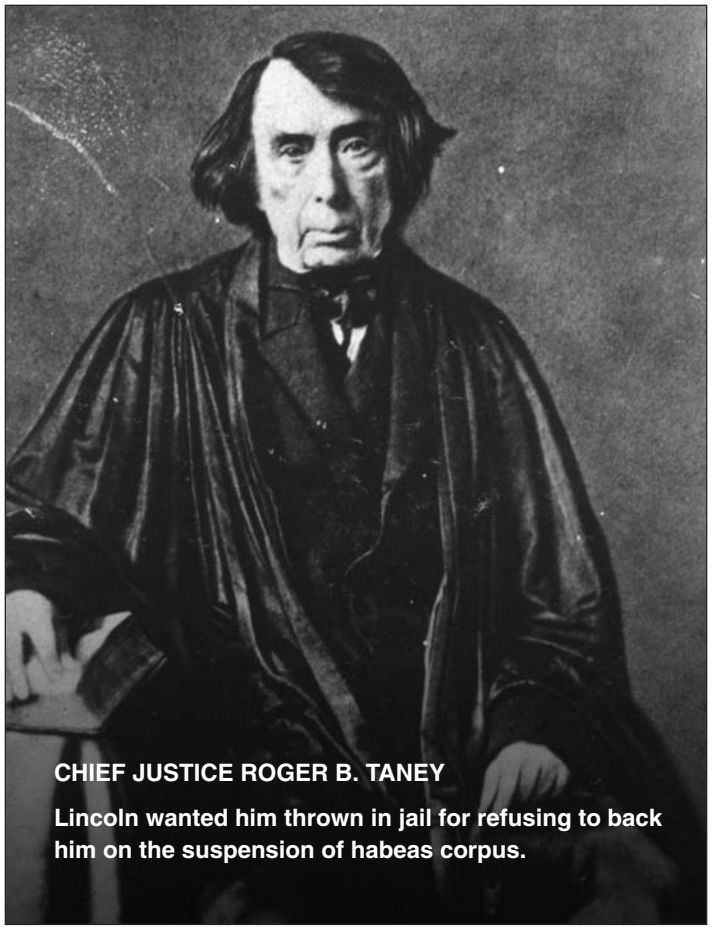


Right "The Death of Ferguson." Patrick Ferguson, a British officer of Scottish heritage, was killed at the Battle of King's Mountain. Only Ferguson's honor saved George Washington in an earlier encounter.

Lincoln: Father of Our Nation?

'Honest' Abe & the Construction of the Modern Federal Police State

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, A POORLY EDUCATED MAN, was not a highly moral person but a jackleg, which is why he called himself "Honest Abe"—as a cover for his crookedness, according to our author, Alex Perry. But worse, Perry says Lincoln should be considered the father of our nation as what we see in America is certainly not what the Founding Fathers intended, but instead more closely resembles the federal police state set up by Abraham Lincoln to solidify his tyrannical control over the entire populace, the Constitution be damned.



CHIEF JUSTICE ROGER B. TANEY
Lincoln wanted him thrown in jail for refusing to back him on the suspension of habeas corpus.

BY ALEX S. PERRY JR.

Abraham Lincoln won the presidency with the most votes, but not a majority. His education consisted of reading a few borrowed books. He knew nothing of Greek or Latin. Maybe if Lincoln had had knowledge of classical languages, his administration would have been different.

Lincoln did not think the Bible told the truth, so that book had no influence on him. He cared nothing for the Constitution. He really did not understand it. If the Constitution stood in his way, he ignored it or reasoned around it.

He did not observe freedom of speech and the press. During Lincoln's War Against the South, if anyone in the North spoke or wrote against him or his policies, the Army was sent to capture the person, and he went straight to a federal prison, with no chance of being heard in court. The right or privilege of habeas corpus, a principal reason for the revolution that separated the Colonies from England, was destroyed.

Habeas corpus is the most important element for freedom, the most important provision of the Bill of Rights, and the most fundamental principle of English liberty. Without the protection of habeas corpus, a government can arrest anyone based on a mere rumor, and lock them up in secret jails and keep them there until they die. A British publication saw Lincoln's actions in this matter as those of a dictator:

> [T]here is no parliamentary [congressional] authority whatever for what has been done. It has been done simply on Mr. Lincoln's fiat. At his simple bidding, acting by no authority but his own pleasure, in plain defiance of the provisions of the Constitution, the Habeas Corpus Act has been suspended, the press muzzled, and judges prevented by armed men from enforcing on the citizens' behalf the laws to which they and the president alike have sworn.[1]

Lincoln had taken the position that he had the final say on the meaning of the Constitution, not the Supreme Court. Because Chief Justice Roger Taney would not agree with Lincoln on habeas corpus, and Lincoln thought his authority was greater than Taney's, Lincoln issued a warrant for Taney's arrest.

The order was given to the Unites States marshal for the District of Columbia, who failed to serve the warrant. But Taney expected to be in prison because of Lincoln's warrant.

Lincoln of course had the control of the Army, and more than 10,000 civilians were placed in federal prison.[2]

When it looked like Maryland would secede, Maryland's whole legislative body was surrounded, and a number of their lawmakers were arrested and thrown into federal prison.

Lincoln ordered the Army to occupy Delaware, the first state to become a member of the union, to prevent that state's legislature from discussing the issue. He forced Delaware to support the central government, under threat of bombardment. (Many blacks were kept as slaves in Delaware despite the fact that the state remained with the North.)

Six hundred thirty thousand Americans, North and South, were killed during Lincoln's presidency. The war was so horrible that European onlookers lost their faith in democracy. Lincoln's generals did not observe the rules of civilized war by which Europeans conducted their wars. These rules outlawed the bombing, shelling and destruction of cities and civilian populations. Only armies were involved in European wars. By not observing the rules of civilized war during the "Civil War," it led to the non-observance of them in later wars, in which the United States was involved.

Break any code or tradition, and it will be broken repeatedly, because it loses its sacredness. Tradition plays a major role in every civilization in this regard.

Soon Lincoln and his Congress started drafting men for the Army. Before Lincoln's war, all America's wars were fought with volunteer soldiers, which the various states supplied. The states were considered to be sovereign nations.

Lincoln used dishonest fiat money—the irredeemable greenback currency. He started the income tax system, in violation of the Constitution. He did away with states' rights by force, for if a state had to stay with the central government regardless of how it was being treated, then that state was a "slave."

Lincoln advertised for European settlers by offering them free land, but when they took the bait and came to America, they were sent to the front and given a gun to shoot Southerners. As a result, the pope wrote a letter to be read in all the Catholic churches in Europe, warning people not to go to America and telling them what would happen if they went.

Lincoln had no respect for the Constitution although he took an oath to uphold and support it when he was sworn in as president. This shows how little "Honest Abe" thought of his word of honor.

The purpose of the Constitution, as TBR readers know, is to put the federal government in a legal straitjacket. The Constitution is a set of laws by which the central government is supposed to live. These are laws that were designed to control the action of the government. It can act only in certain ways specified by the Constitution. If the central government does not obey the Constitution, it is breaking the law.

"Because Chief Justice Roger Taney would not agree with Lincoln on habeas corpus, and Lincoln thought his authority was greater than Taney's, Lincoln issued a warrant for Taney's arrest."

The Constitution was designed to protect the citizens and the states from federal usurpation. The Constitution was also designed to rid the Colonies of the mercantile system employed by the British government. This was a system of taxing one group of citizens for the benefit of another, passing tariff laws to force the citizens to trade with favorite "home industries" and pay for the development of certain industries, such as the railroads, calling it "internal improvements," with the taxes collected from others. Under the original Constitution, the citizen was the boss of the central government. The government was the servant of the people, and one duty of the state was to protect its citizens from the federal government.

LINCOLN'S USE OF FORCE

If a state had no right to resign or secede, clearly it had no real rights. Several of the original 13 states—Virginia, New York and Rhode Island—reserved the right to resign in their acceptance documents to become a member of the union if they did not like being a member of the United States at some future point. Those reservations were accepted and respected, without any objection, by everyone and all the other states involved. The procedure for joining and remaining in the union was done volun-

tarily. The states did not have to ask if they could withdraw.

Massachusetts was the first state to assert the right to secede. Massachusetts actually threatened four times to withdraw:

- On the adjustment of state debts in 1790;
- On the Louisiana Purchase in 1803;
- During the war of 1812;
- On the annexation of Texas in 1845.

Jefferson said the states had the right to secede following the Louisiana Purchase, and he wished them luck if any did so and hoped they would get along with the remainder of the original federation if they did.

Lincoln himself said on one occasion that if anyone should deny a state the right to withdraw, then that person was wrong. On July 4, 1848, Lincoln said indirectly that people had a moral right to withdraw from a government they do not like: "Any people, whatsoever, have the right to abolish the existing government, and form a new one that suits them better. This is a most valuable, a most sacred right."

England was puzzled over the North's objection to the South's wanting to withdraw from the union, because the Colonies had, after all, withdrawn from England, the North included.

The London Times stated:

> Democracy broke down, not when the union ceased to be agreeable to all its constituent states, but when it was upheld like any other empire, by force of arms. . . . How could a nation . . . which professed such a strong belief in government by the people, turn on its own citizens and deny them what it supposedly stood for?

"Democracy broke down, not when the union ceased to be agreeable to all its constituent states, but when it was upheld like any other empire, by force of arms. . . . How could a nation turn on its own citizens?"

As a British editor expressed it:

> Twenty millions [the North] say to the other 10 millions [the South]: "You shall continue to live under a government you detest; you shall submit to laws you wish to change; you shall obey rules you repudiate and abjure." Their inherent right to secede if they choose can, it seems to us, be denied by no one but a *nisi prius* lawyer [a trial lawyer pleading his client's case].

Lincoln and the war party were quite willing to ignore the principles of law and tradition, and to maintain that secession was not allowed. Secession was declared to be treason.

The so-called Civil War, as are all wars, was a war fought for financial considerations. The Office of Naval Intelligence makes the same declaration:

> Realistically, all wars have been for economic reasons. To make them politically and socially palatable, ideological issues have always been invoked. Any possible future war will, undoubtedly, conform to historical precedent.[3]

In the beginning, chattel slavery played no part in the withdrawing of the Southern states from the union, except that the Northern states were glad to see the Southern states withdraw. Before Lincoln became president, seven states had withdrawn from the old 13-state union and had established a new union of their own, the Confederacy.

Until the Confederate Constitution was published, there was no movement in the North to force the Southern states back into the old union. Some Northerners hoped to appease the South to "remain" in the old union by making it clear to the South that it could have its way in regard to slavery.

But once it became clear that the South would be a low-tax region with low tariffs at its ports and a challenge to New York City, Boston and other Northern ports, and Northern business interests, Northern businesses and newspapers shifted their attention from slavery to war.

Horace Greeley, a leading abolitionist writer, was in favor of secession as an easy way to rid the United States of slavery. But the idea of peaceful separation evaporated with the tariff issue. As soon as it was realized the government in Washington could not collect taxes at Charleston and other Southern ports, war was seen as the only way out.

Several Northern cities said they would not collect taxes unless the Southern ports did. New York City threatened to withdraw from the union at this time and become a free trade zone, and because of this, Fort Sumter was to be reinforced and not abandoned as was originally intended.

Now money began to be poured into Washington by New York merchants from the purchase of war bonds. But before, with only slavery involved as the reason, Washington could not sell its war bonds. It was then predicted, when money became the main issue, that if Washington would embark on war, $100 million could be raised to sustain the government.

Lincoln was not in favor of doing anything for the Negro except sending him out of the country somewhere to achieve a total geographical separation of the races. He said to a delegation of

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'MISCEGENATION OR THE MILLENNIUM OF ABOLITIONISM'

This 1864 political cartoon conjures up a vision of the consequences of "racial equality" in America in this attack on the Republican espousal of equal rights. The term "miscegenation" was coined during the 1864 presidential campaign to discredit the Republicans, who were charged (inaccurately, at the time) with fostering the intermingling of the races. On the left, Sen. Charles Sumner presents a dapper negress to Abraham Lincoln. Sumner says (caption not shown), "Mr. President: Allow me the honor of introducing my very dear friend, Miss Dinah Arabella Aramintha Squash." Lincoln replies, "I shall be proud to include among my intimate friends any member of the Squash family, especially the little Squashes." To the right of them is a racially mixed couple, the white man being avid abolitionist Horace Greely, New York newspaper publisher. Greely says to his date (caption not shown): "Ah, my dear Miss Snowball. We have at last reached our political and social paradise. Isn't it exstatic [sic]?" Miss Snowball replies, "It's—it's—it's bully, 'specially de cream." In the background a black family rides in a carriage driven by a white man with two white footmen, implying whites would soon be subservient to blacks. In reality the push for racial mixing and racial quotas were not to come for many years.

Negros in Washington on August 14, 1862:

> You and I are different races. We have between us a broader difference than exists between almost any other two races. Whether it is right or wrong I need not discuss, but this physical difference is a great disadvantage to us both, as I think your race suffers greatly, many of them, by living among you, while ours suffers from your presence. In a word, we suffer on each side. If this be admitted, it affords a reason at least why we should be separated.[4]

Here is Lincoln's real reason for fighting the South: "Let the South go, where, then, shall we get our revenue?"[5]

There lies the secret reason for the war. In this case, as in most cases, taxation is a form of stealing. It is taking wealth from some for the benefit of those running the government or for those whom the ones in power wish to support. Lincoln launched a military invasion of the South. It was set in operation to get the tax money the South did not want to pay. The invasion was an act of government gangsterism.

Charles Adams describes why the federal government's tax system was unfair toward the South:

The high tariff in the North compelled the Southern states to pay tribute to the North either in taxes to fatten Republican coffers or in the inflated prices that had to be paid for Northern goods. Besides being unfair, this violated the uniformity command of the Constitution by having the South pay an undue proportion of the national revenue, which was expended more in the North than in the South; when some of the compromise tariffs of the 1830s and 1840s are analyzed, the total revenue was around $107.5 million, with the South paying about $90 million and the North $17.5 million.

These are round numbers, but they also coincide with export numbers. In 1860, total exports from the South totaled $214 million, and from the North around $47 million. In both instances, the percentages for the South (taxes and exports) was approximately 87 percent, and 17 percent for the North.

To add further salt to the wounds of the South on matters of revenue, fishing bounties for New Englanders were approximately $13 million, paid from the national treasury, hence 83 percent from the South. And with a monopoly of shipping from Southern ports, the South paid Northern shipping $36 million. So the numbers show that the South's claim to be, in effect, paying tribute to the North had a factual basis.[6]

"We still claim Washington to be the father of our country. But we do not have the same government nor the same country that was given to us by Washington, Jefferson and Franklin."

Nowhere in any high school or college history class or textbook can this summation of the taxes paid by the South in relation to the taxes paid by the North be found. It is left out, because if it were included, it would cause hard feelings in Southern students' minds against the North. The real reason for the South's wanting to withdraw from the union is never mentioned. Any fair-minded person, knowing this tax information, would readily agree that the South had a rightful reason for leaving the union. The South was not treated fairly. The South could not correct the tax problem by remaining in the union because it did not have as many representatives in Washington as did the North.

To reiterate, the South was paying a massive proportion of the national revenue. This was the reason why the Southern states wanted to withdraw from the union and set up a new government. Slavery had noting to do with starting the war, although Lincoln claimed it did to the delegation of Negroes in 1862, telling them that if it were not for them there would be no war. Really slavery did not become an issue until the war had been in progress for two years.

Lincoln's vaunted Emancipation Proclamation applied only to states that had withdrawn from the union and were not under his control, i.e., the states in rebellion. There were "slave states" in the union—Kentucky, Maryland, Delaware and Missouri, and slavery existed in Washington, D.C. until 1862—and the Emancipation Proclamation did not apply there. Where Lincoln could free the slaves, he would not.

Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson and John C. Calhoun were articulate defenders of states' rights. Following the founding of the United States, American political power was divided into two great camps: the Hamiltonians, who favored a highly centralized "state" (i.e., national government), and the Jeffersonian, who favored a decentralized and limited federal government constrained by the sovereignty of the constituent states.

As Jackson emphasized:

> Our government is not to be maintained or our union preserved by invasion of the rights and powers of the several states. . . . its true strength consists in leaving the individuals and states as much as possible to themselves . . . not in binding the states more closely to the center.[7]

WHAT HAPPENED?

It takes more than legal knowledge to maintain civilization. Civilization has only one foundation. That foundation is honesty. It is not based on any profound knowledge Just as important as knowledge is the spirit of wanting to maintain a tradition especially when that tradition has proven to be honorable and useful in order to have a continuing, high ordered civilization. Civilizations do not just come and go by accident. Also, abandoning a tradition should not be done on the whim of one man. It should be done only after an honest consideration, with many minds participating.

Abraham Lincoln ignored all that.

The generation that wrote the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution were entirely different from the generations that followed later. The generation of the 1770s and early 1780s was the greatest, and not this author's generation—the generation that fought in World War II—as Tom Brokaw declared. John Adams was entirely right about a few members of the legal profession of his generation, but with the following generations the people's character, knowledge and experience began changing drastically. They began to worship their government and lost

their suspicion of the ones running the show. Life became too easy for them and government education too bland and soothing. They did not have to struggle under an all-powerful monarchical government that ignored their rights. Their education in the rules of life and government became misdirected by the "do-gooders" who wanted to have control over them. Present-day education does not greatly emphasize the writings of those who were living around 1776.

George Washington, Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin had a different opinion about government than what we have or the nation has had for a very long time.

These three and their generation were afraid of any central government. They looked upon government as a fearful master. They wanted a very weak central government. The only way to have a weak government is to have one that has a very small income. The bigger a government is, the more money it needs. If the government has the right to tax people without limit, then the people are weak and the government is strong. If the money is left with the people, the people are then strong and the government is weak.

Patrick Henry was afraid of the proposed central government because he said the Constitution did not restrict it enough. Washington pleaded with him to be for Virginia ratifying the Constitution, telling him it was the best that could be done under the circumstances.

But Henry did all he could to keep Virginia from joining with the other states in forming the union. Henry did not trust the politicians of his day and refused to sign the Constitution that had been drawn up by them because he found it not restrictive enough. In this relationship, in 1788 at the Virginia ratifying convention, Henry spoke thusly:

> Where are your checks in this government? Your strongholds will be in the hands of your enemies. It is on a supposition that your American governors shall be honest, that all the good qualities of this government are founded. But its defective and imperfect construction puts it in their powers to perpetrate the worst of mischiefs, should they be bad men, and, sir, would not all the world from the Eastern to the Western Hemisphere, blame our distracted folly in resting our rights upon the contingency of rulers being good or bad?
>
> Show me that age and country where the rights and liberties of the people were placed on the sole chance of their rulers being good men without a consequent loss of liberty. I say that the loss of that dearest privilege has ever followed, with absolute certainty, every such mad attempt.[8]

CIVIL WAR DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

They still say "it can't happen here," but it already has—we have already had a police state in the U.S.A. Abraham Lincoln created the monster, and it wound up consuming him. Lincoln set up domestic "Guantanamo Bays" where he had some 4,000-6,000 people locked up for questioning his highly questionable activities. Above is a picture of Lincoln crony Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton, who oversaw a massive federal spy network of proto-"Homeland Security" goons. Along with Lafayette Baker and the Pinkertons, this mob saw themselves as above the law. Allegedly Baker and others profited handsomely from the sale of confiscated contraband cotton, which they stole from the federal government to line their own pockets. It is said Baker put a mysterious $150,000 into his bank account in one year, which was certainly not from his salary. On April 14, 1865, Lincoln was shot by John Wilkes Booth. In Booth's trunk, coded messages were found, and the key to that code was found among the possessions of Judah Benjamin. Benjamin had fled to England, where he died. In 1974, researchers found among the papers of Stanton letters describing the conspiracy cover-up that were written to Stanton or intercepted by him. They also found the 18 pages that were removed from Booth's diary, which revealed the names of 70 people (some in code) who were directly or indirectly involved in Booth's plans. Charles A. Dana, assistant secretary of War (allegedly a member of the Illuminati); and Maj. Thomas Eckert, chief of the War Department's Telegraph Office, were also involved.

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The list of Abraham Lincoln's crimes is a long one. He started the war by illegally reinforcing Fort Pickens (yes, this was before Fort Sumter). He destroyed habeas corpus, chucked out the Constitution, used troops against even Northern states like Delaware and Maryland, and denied freedom of speech, jailing pastors, newspapermen and others. His war of invasion not only killed over 1.2 million innocent Americans but it was obvious from his earlier speeches that he had previously advocated the prevalent right of state secession. Lincoln's War also overthrew the existing (decentralized, limited) federal government that had governed well in the U.S. since established by America's Founding Fathers, and replaced it with a dictatorial, uncontrollable imperial government. Lincoln is the father of our new country: the nightmare big government we have today without checks and balances, secret police (NSA, Department of Homeland Security) and unknown numbers of people locked up without access to due process (Guantanamo Bay, secret detention facilities). In foreign policy, the U.S. became an aggressive military abroad until today it has troops in over 144 nations around the world. Lincoln also instituted the draft. He had to. He needed cannon fodder for battles like Cold Harbor. Above, a rotund Northern merchant laments the news he has been drafted for service in the Union Army. He tells his fretting wife, "Drafted! Yes, Maria, drafted! And I'm so short. If they shoot at my legs they'll hit me in the head! I know it, Maria, I know it!" (*Harper's Weekly* for the week of Oct. 11, 1862.)

LINCOLN THE FATHER OF TODAY'S AMERICA

We still claim George Washington to be the father of our country. But we do not have the same government nor the same country that was given to us by Washington, Jefferson and Franklin. Our real first president and father of the present country is Abraham Lincoln. With Lincoln emerged the imperial presidency that is with us today. Presidents can go to war without congressional approval. They can spend money without congressional approval. They can rule by decree, same as did the consuls of ancient Rome. Thus, Lincoln did more to destroy the republican government given to us in 1783 than preserving it. But miseducation tells us that this "jackleg" lawyer saved the union. He did keep the states united, but the schools ignore his crimes.

The most important reason for remembering Lincoln is that he broke the tradition that was followed by the preceding presidents. All former presidents felt their job was to obey the Constitution—that they had no authority to do otherwise. Lincoln should be remembered first by his proving that words written on a piece of paper [if that piece of paper hindered or blocked a despot's desire to do things forbidden in the document; in this case the U.S. Constitution—Ed.] are not to be honored or held sacred and inviolable. Lincoln destroyed the union as it existed.

Lincoln is remembered mostly for the fact that slavery came to an end because the supposed purpose of the war was to free the slaves. Yet doing away with slavery was only an accident, an after-the-fact moral justification for the war. The 13th Amendment freed the slaves, but it was ratified in December 1865, nine months after Appomattox (April 9, 1865).

Many Southern states that were readmitted to the union voted for this amendment. Lincoln had no intention of doing anything about slavery or to better the plight of the Negros. An earlier version of the 13th Amendment, as proposed by the Lincoln administration, when Lincoln first took office, was to make it so that the federal government could never interfere with slavery anywhere it already existed (March 2, 1861).

Lincoln did not want slavery or free blacks to move into the Western states, nor blacks who were free to move out of the South, unless they could be sent to Africa or somewhere else outside the country. Lincoln wanted the country to fill up with whites. He supported the fugitive slave law. He was sensible enough to see that mixing between blacks and whites would serve to destroy both races. Even so, his policies helped to directly accelerate this widespread phenomenon.

NO NEED FOR WAR

Also, there was no reason to go to war to free the slaves, even if that had been the intent. Brazil and all other former slave-holding countries freed their slaves without going to war. Slavery was coming to an end in the United States because it was too

Lincoln's Blatant Racism Ignored or Unknown by America's Black Leaders

Would President Barack Obama be so willing to speak at the Lincoln Memorial (shown under construction in 1917) if he knew Lincoln's views on black folk:

"I will say, then, that I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of bringing about in any way the social and political equality of the white and black races; that I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of making voters or jurors of negroes, nor qualifying them to hold office, nor to intermarry with white people. . . . And inasmuch as they cannot so live, while they do remain together there must be the position of superior and inferior, and I as much as any other man am in favor of having the superior position assigned to the white race." —ABRAHAM LINCOLN, 1858

expensive to maintain.

Slavery continued in the South because it was thought the blacks would not be able to survive without masters. As it was, when the slaves were freed, they began dying so fast that it was thought in the South around 1900 that there would be no blacks living in the United States by 2000. But the welfare system established by Franklin D. Roosevelt gave the blacks a new lease on life.

Had the South gained its independence from the North, it is a sure bet this part of the world would not have been involved in what became World War I or World War II. The United States became involved in these Old World wars because we were such a large country, rich and powerful, and could financially afford it; or so it seemed, as especially World War II as Roosevelt needed it to win his third term election.

The federal government had a way of financing these wars by way of the income tax and Federal Reserve System but all this glorious activity is now fast coming to fruition. The generations that will pay for all this frivolity will be the generations just arriving or yet to come. We have cast the dark shadow of financial slavery over them, from which they may never be able to recover. ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 Charles Adams, *When in the Course of Human Events*, 45.
2 *Ibid.*, 52.
3 Martin, James J., *Revisionist Viewpoints*, 175.
4 Steffgen, Kent H., *The Bondage of the Free*, 166.
5 Adams, Charles, *When in the Course of Human Events*, 188-9.
6 *Ibid.*, 27.
7 Dilorenzo, Thomas J., *The Real Lincoln*, 257.
8 Long, Hamilton A., *Usurpers: Foes of Free Men*, 10.

ALEX PERRY served in the Army Air Force in World War II as a mechanic for B-24s. He lives in Mississippi. He is the author of two of the most controversial articles in TBR history, according to our fans and our critics. The first was "The Greatest Generation Not So Great After All," published in the January/February 2002 issue of TBR. (By the way, Mr. Perry is a member of "the greatest generation.") The other was "Adolf Hitler Should Have Received a Nobel Peace Prize" published in the July/August 2004 issue. (This latter article has sent our critics into apoplectic fits. However, Mr. Perry states his case quite convincingly.)

Proof the 'Not-So-Civil' War Was Not About Slavery

An examination of the real causes of the American fratricidal conflict that cost the lives of more than 650,000 men, women & children

CONTRARY TO WHAT OUR KIDS ARE TAUGHT IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS, at least for the first 18 months of Abraham Lincoln's needless, dysgenic war, the abolition of slavery was not the issue. The U.S. Senate claimed in a resolution on July 26, 1861 that the purpose of the war was to restore the union, and that there was no other objective. However, there is more to it than the Senate was willing to admit. There were factors such as tariffs and the interests of the "Money Power" also very much involved.

BY PROF. RAY GOODWIN

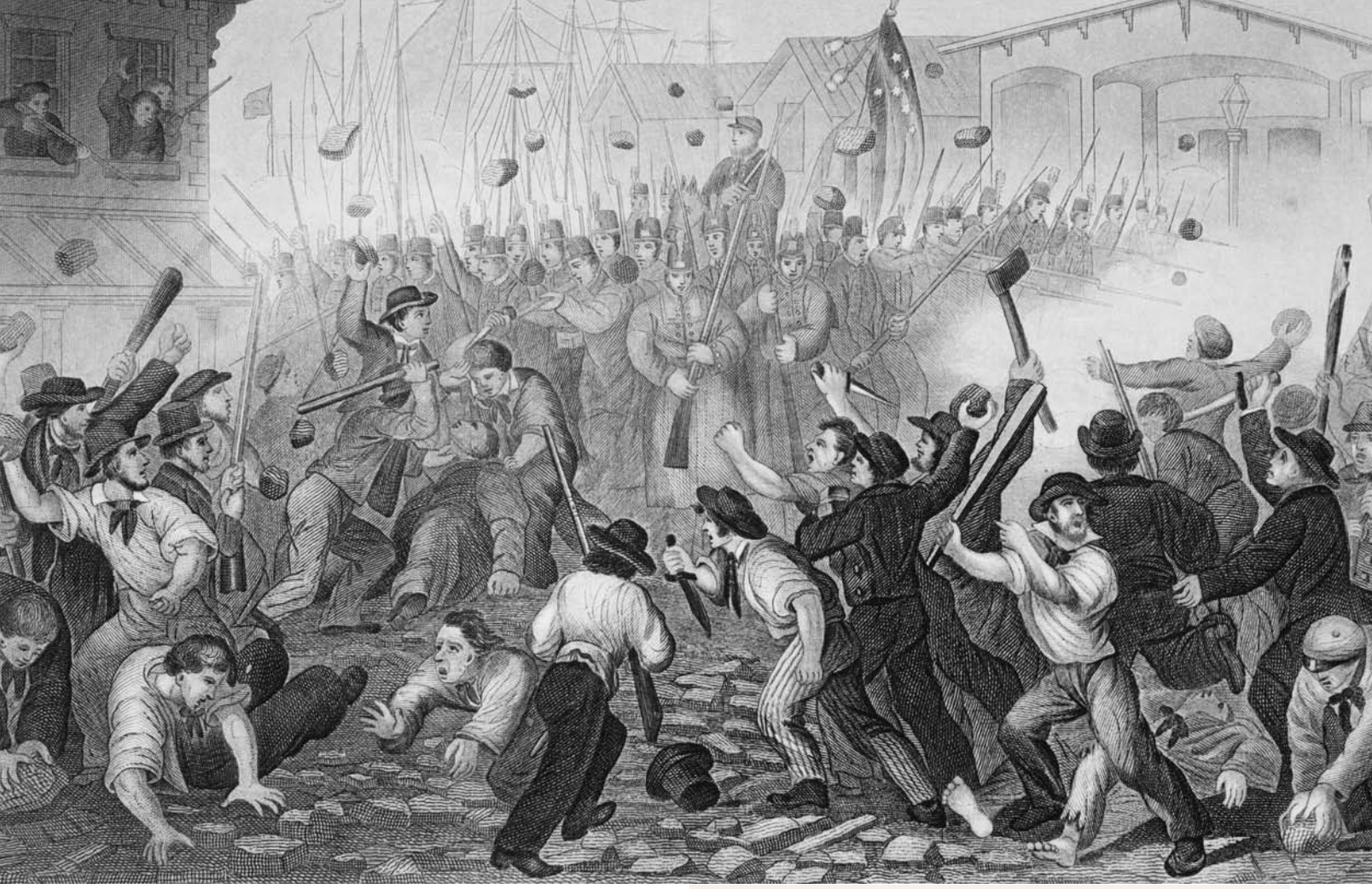
For decades, students of American history have been taught that "the cause of the Civil War was slavery." There are two glaring errors in that phraseology that would be evident immediately to most who read THE BARNES REVIEW. First, the war of 1861-1865 was no "civil war"—which, by definition, is a fight between two factions (or more) trying to take over the governance of one nation. The forces of the South were in no way trying to accomplish that; they were resisting an armed invasion of their sovereign states.

Secondly, slavery was not an issue in that dysgenic, fratricidal conflict—and there is a plethora of evidence to support that. A perusal of the speeches of Lincoln refutes that contention, as will any in-depth research. For this particular historian, it was as simple as learning that only 4.8% of Southerners owned slaves. That's correct—and that means that over 95% did not have any vested interest in that institution. When considering the horrors of battle and all that it entails—leaving home and loved ones, to face not only the deprivations of war but possible death or incapacitation or internment in a horrid prisoner of war camp, in support of an institution in which the overwhelming majority of Southerners had no investment, flies in the face of common sense. As I said—for me, it involved asking, would those young men have gone to war for the stated reason given in today's classrooms (slavery)?

Absolutely not. On the other hand—would they have risen to defend the invasion of their homeland by enemy troops? Yes, they would have—and certainly did.

What is conveniently not taught in our classrooms is that the North was the aggressor; it was the blue-clad armies that invaded the South, purportedly to bring the secessionist states back into the union. Lincoln and his Northern compatriots contended that the states had no constitutional right to secede. This is hypocritical to the ultimate degree, when one studies the War of 1812. That conflict, brought about, once again (as was the "American Revolution"), by British travesties—was not a popular conflict among all the newly united states. Several Northern states, heavily dependent upon British trade and shipping, opposed the 1812 war with England, and threatened to sit out that conflict and not participate, and if necessary, secede from the union in support of their stance.

Was there any argument by the other states advanced at that time that such a move would be unconstitutional? No. It was a given that any sovereign state, if it so chose, had the right to leave the union. Did those "reluctant sister" states withhold badly



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The Baltimore Riot, or Pratt Street Riot as it is also known, occurred on April 19, 1861. While on their way to Washington, D.C., soldiers from the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment were attacked by a mob of citizens as they passed through the streets of Baltimore, Maryland. Disorder in the city lasted into the night, when the mayor of Baltimore and the police commissioners ordered the railroad bridges north of the city to be burned to prevent further movements of troops through the city. Four soldiers and 12 civilians were killed, while several dozen soldiers and civilians were wounded. This demonstration of Southern sympathies and mob violence worried Union officials and soon led President Abraham Lincoln to take measures to ensure Maryland would remain loyal to the Union. By the end of May, 1861, Maryland was under martial law and controlled by Federal troops garrisoned in the state.

needed troops from that conflict? Indeed they did, and it was only through the miraculous victory by Andrew Jackson and his forces at New Orleans that the conflict ended in favor of the United States.

If indeed slavery was not the cause of that horrible four-year slaughter of America's finest, known as the War Between the States or Abraham Lincoln's War—then what was? Let us look at the cause of the overwhelming number of wars throughout history (economics), and we shall discover the reason.

Teaching today's Americans, one must begin by defining the phrase "cost of living." It must be pointed out that it costs more to live in California or New York than it does in Mississippi or Texas. Jobs also generally pay more in those places, because the expenses of daily living are higher. That is what the cost-of-living defines. Today is no different than 1860. Northern states, with their new manufacturing base, paid more for labor than the agricultural South, and the expenses of living (food, clothing, shelter, tools etc) cost more in Northern states. It was cheaper to live in the South—but of course many of the amenities of "finer living" and daily wages were not available to the general population south of the Mason-Dixon line. Prices in the South for farm implements, furniture and clothing were much less than in the North. Why? Because Southern ports were visited by ships from Europe that were loaded with things the Southerners did not produce for themselves at that time, at least not in enough abundance to fill the need.

Alan Pinkerton: Lincoln's Scottish Spy Master

President Abraham Lincoln used the services of Scottish immigrant Alan Pinkerton and his collection of spies and "private eyes" to gather information on citizens of both the North and South. In 1849 Pinkerton was appointed as the first detective in Chicago. In the 1850s, he partnered with an attorney to form the North-Western Police Agency. It later became the Pinkerton National Detective Agency. In the 1850s, Pinkerton's agency solved a series of train robberies. Impressed, Abraham Lincoln okayed Pinkerton as head of the Union Intelligence Service. He was soon responsible for guarding the president. (The Intelligence Service was the forerunner of the U.S. Secret Service.) His agents often worked undercover as Confederate soldiers and Rebel sympathizers. Pinkerton served several undercover missions under the alias of Major E.J. Allen. Pinkerton was succeeded as Intelligence Service chief by Lafayette Baker. Following Pinkerton's service with the Union Army, he continued his pursuit of train robbers and trade unionists. In 1872, the Spanish government hired Pinkerton to help suppress a revolution in Cuba. In June 1884 he slipped on a sidewalk in Chicago and bit his tongue. His tongue became infected, leading to his death in 1884. The centralized criminal identification database now maintained by the FBI was the brainchild of Pinkerton. At left, Pinkerton on horseback on the Antietam Battlefield in 1862, presumably protecting Lincoln when he came to view the battlefield.

True, those goods were also produced in "Yankeeland." But the European goods were priced lower than those produced in the North, and Northern manufacturers were complaining loudly to their senators and representatives in Washington about the business lost to England, Spain, France and Holland. In their minds, the answer to their problems would be tariffs, imposed at all ports, that would raise the price of all those necessary goods to at least equal, and probably more, than the price of those same goods produced in New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Illinois. So, of course, a pattern familiar to this day was begun by Northern congressmen: Pass those tariffs for the well being of Northern bankers, manufacturers and labor. Southern members of Congress fought such legislation tooth and nail for years leading up to 1860, rightly arguing that such passage would incapacitate the South economically, as the standard of living would not support such an increase in prices in the states of the South.

Of course, with the "big-money" boys pushing for passage of the Morrill tariffs in 1860 and their kept politicians backing their wishes, those particular tariffs were passed despite the strenuous fight by opponents representing the South. When Southern states simply ignored the tariffs, Congress then passed a regulation that all foreign shipping must come to the ports of Boston, Philadelphia and New York, where the tariffs would be imposed. The higher priced goods would then be allowed to be delivered to Southern ports. Of course, this move angered not only the South, but the foreign shippers. This edict was also conveniently ignored.

To enforce the tariffs, then, the Northern-dominated Congress also added stipulations that the tariffs would be enforced by the establishment of federal (central government) tariff-collection stations in all Southern ports. That means that federal agents, backed by federal soldiers, would man offices in Charleston harbor, Savannah, New Orleans, Galveston etc to make certain those tariffs were slapped on any incoming goods from Europe, thus raising the price of those key goods to South-

ern buyers to higher than the level of the prices of comparable goods manufactured in the Northern states.

This situation was intolerable for the economic well being of the states of the South. And the representatives of each of those states concluded that the only means for their economic survival was to leave the union, write their own constitution(s), make their own laws and escape the economic noose of the North.

It was in the mind of Southern politicians, as well as many Southern citizens at that time, that relations would still be peaceable with the states of the North, and commerce would proceed as per normal. There is also no doubt in the mind of this historian that the Southern states that chose to leave the union would still consider the states of the North as sisters, should there be any threat from abroad to the security of any of these formerly "united States."

After withdrawing from the union, the states formed the new Confederate government (the Confederate States of America, or CSA), which in turn ordered the evacuation of all federal officials and troops from the (at that time) seven states of the CSA. Fort Sumter, a federal outpost in Charleston harbor that was low on both supplies and manpower, was ordered by Washington not to comply. Lincoln ordered the resupplying of Sumter by sea, but the merchant steamer *Star of the West*, loaded with supplies and 200 troops, was driven off by the South Carolina militia. South Carolina demanded the surrender of the fort. Lincoln, against the advice of Secretary of State Seward and practically all the rest of his Cabinet, ordered another expedition.

Southern authorities knew that if the troops and supplies in route arrived, chances of dislodging the Union from it would be well-nigh impossible. When surrender was not forthcoming, a sustained bombardment was begun, and continued until Union commander Maj. Robert Anderson surrendered. Not one death occurred at Fort Sumter as a result of the battle. No blood had been shed between the opposing forces to that point.

When the sovereign states of the South exercised their prerogative to leave the union, Northern manufacturers and bankers went into a tizzy. They would be losing a huge cash cow to European manufacturers. This could not be allowed to happen. Immediate pressure was brought by representatives of the Money Power upon Lincoln to force the "wayward" states back into the union. Never mind that the secessionist states, as members of a republic, were merely exercising their right to leave any union that no longer represented their interests. And certainly, nothing was mentioned about Connecticut and other Northern states sitting out the War of 1812 and threatening secession.

Lincoln, as the servant of those moneyed interests, immediately called for troops from the Northern states to enforce his own declaration that leaving the union was "illegal." That, my

The Thirteenth Amendment To the Constitution Ratified By Twenty-Seven States

Announcement by Secretary of State William H. Seward

The New York Herald

DECEMBER 19, 1865

SEWARD

Following the end of the War for Southern Independence, *The New York Herald,* the largest-circulation newspaper of its time, published on page one the amendment that abolished slavery in America. Secretary of State William Seward issued the proclamation which stated in part:

"Article XIII, Section 1. NEITHER SLAVERY NOR INVOLUNTARY SERVITUDE, EXCEPT AS A PUNISHMENT FOR CRIME, WHEREOF THE PARTY SHALL HAVE BEEN DULY CONVICTED, SHALL EXIST WITHIN THE UNITED STATES, OR ANY PLACE SUBJECT TO THEIR JURISDICTION."

On the editorial page, the announcement read, in full:

"THE NEWS. THE ANTI-SLAVERY AMENDMENT. Secretary Seward has officially announced that notifications of the adoption by the Legislatures of twenty-seven States of the amendment to the national Constitution abolishing and prohibiting slavery throughout the country have been filed in the State Department; that the number of States being thirty-six, the amendment has been ratified by three-fourths of them, and that it is therefore now a part of the Constitution, and valid to all intents and purposes."

friends, is why there was a War Between the States—and it had absolutely nothing to do with the issue of slavery. As I have said, check out the speeches of Lincoln himself.

At that time, the nations of Europe greatly frowned upon the institution of slavery. Had slavery been the reason for secession, there would never have been the assessment of editorials emanating from the newspapers in the key cities of Europe (London, Paris) stating in regard to the conflict in the United States, that the South had by far the more righteous cause: they were indeed fighting for their liberty. Couple that with the aforementioned fact that only 4.8% of Southerners owned slaves—and the inane idea that the war was fought about slavery falls flat on its face. This war—as in the overwhelming percentage of all wars before and since—was fought for economic reasons, especially by the Northern troops (who, typically, never knew the real reason why they were fighting).

The boys of the South knew they were fighting for their very existence as citizens of sovereign states. They saw their state flags as the proper banners to defend; and they saw the Stars and Stripes as now the banner of the aggressor, as did the observant folks across the Atlantic.

For the first two years of the war, the South, though outmanned (2 million vs. 800,000) gave the Yankees a good spanking. By 1863, the draft boards in Northern cities were having trouble meeting their quotas, and Northern citizens were devastated at seeing thousands of their sons come home in coffins. There were draft riots in several Northern cities, notably New York—and many innocent blacks were murdered by those rioters, as they were seen as the cause of the deaths of so many sons of the Northern states. Editorials in newspapers of the North began to call for an end to the conflict, expressing eloquently to "let our Southern sisters go their own way."

The economic interests behind that war, the cause of that fratricidal conflict, were in a panic, and had to come up with something that would put the North on the moral high ground in the conflict. And that pretext turned out to be slavery. Abolitionist zealots had for decades derided the South for its continuance of that institution, and they had much support, not just from those termed "Radical Republicans." So Mr. Lincoln was handed the idea to make slavery the issue of the war, or else that war was lost. So in his famous Emancipation Proclamation, he focused on such sympathies—telling those resistant Northern parents that their sons would be fighting for the noble cause of "freeing the slaves." This did indeed win over the European moral support, which had previously been given to the South.

Few, however, note the hypocrisy of that famed proclamation: It freed only those slaves who were not under the reach or power of the federals. It did not free any slaves in the North, nor those in the five border states (Del., Md., W.Va., Ky. and Mo.) which had been reluctant to side with either the North or the South in the war. Lincoln was afraid that if he issued a statement freeing all slaves, those "neutralist" states would have seen such an edict as an infringement of their sovereignty. Such a move might have caused those states to join the Confederacy, thus tilting the conflict in favor of the South.

As most students of that dysgenic conflict know, the Battle of Gettysburg signaled the ebb and forthcoming demise of Southern resistance to federal tyranny.

What I offer in the following is my opinion, of course, and you may draw your own conclusions. But—all evidence considered—it points to the fact that the politically and morally correct side lost the war. The American republic bestowed upon all by Washington, Jefferson, Madison et al. was destroyed by Lincoln and those who manipulated him and those congressmen who supported him. Before that war, there was a correct balance of power between the states and the federal government. The power distribution was something like 10 to 20% to the federal government, 80 to 90% to the states, and that is exactly what the Founding Fathers intended in setting up the confederated republic at the time of the American Revolution.

"We still claim Washington to be the father of our country. But we do not have the same government nor the same country that was given to us by Washington, Jefferson and Franklin."

The victory of the forces of the North ensured the loss of that noble republic and ensured the triumph of the almighty dollar and the sons of Mammon. We have gone downhill morally and politically since the states lost that tragic conflict against the central government.

There are many who might say that it is a good thing the North (and the central government) won, because we would have been a divided country, easy prey to foreign enemies. To them I say, had the South won—it would only have been a short while before the people in the North would have observed the economic freedom and progress enjoyed by their Southern neighbors. They would have seen the chains of usury and debt for what they were and would have rejected those chains of the international banking cabal and their bought-and-paid-for political prostitutes. There is also no doubt in my mind that all the states would have united in the face of any foreign threat, and fought side by side, had that situation arose.

The importance of truth cannot be overstated regarding this conflict of 1861-65. Because the forces who won that war are even more entrenched today in the seats of power, our country

is continuing on the road to ruin. State sovereignty has been lost. Southern states and the white race have been saddled with a guilt complex for that war. The Northerners are portrayed in texts and by the media as the "good guys," fighting for the poor, downtrodden and abused blacks. The South is pushed as the evil bad guys, racists, of course, fighting to preserve the subjugation of a people. Such "history" is garbage, and could not be further from the truth.

Through concerted effort to break the stranglehold on education and knowledge held by the enemies of Washington, Jefferson, Madison et al., we must unite in countering these falsehoods if we are ever to realize the freedoms set forth by the Founding Fathers, and truly be governed by the Constitution of these United States. Only by freeing the minds of those enslaved by falsehood can we hope to exist as truly free and sovereign people. If we fail in educating our people to the real truth our progeny will ever be in chains to the same evil forces that prevailed in 1865 and who even today call the shots in Washington, D.C.

The much-derided banner we know as the Confederate battle flag stood first and foremost as a symbol of resistance to federal tyranny. It still represents that, in the hearts of patriots and adherents of truth. It represents the legions of heroes who fought, as did the patriots of the American Revolution, for our freedom, for the Ninth and Tenth amendments, and our existence as a republic. So my friends, do not be embarrassed or hesitant to fly that flag with honor and dignity.

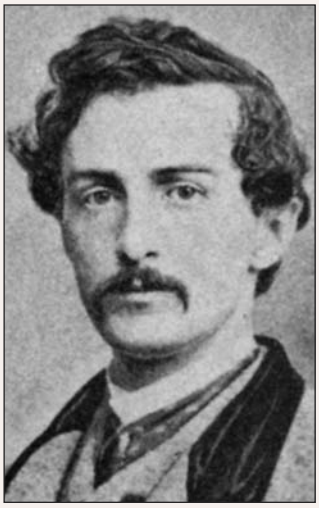
It is ironic that slavery existed under the Confederate banner for a mere four years, and under the Stars and Stripes for almost 100 years—yet the Southern flag is the one reviled as standing for the institution of slavery.

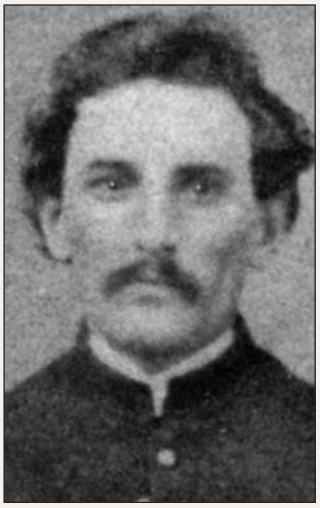
Defend your heritage to the ignorant, and do not give an inch to the proponents of garbage that passes as "history" today.

White folks, especially, should get off your knees, and refuse to accept or allow that assigned guilt complex and role as the "bad guys" in that war. Hit the enemy in the teeth and send their carpetbagger and scalawag butts packing. You owe it to the gallant people who died for our righteous cause more than a century ago. ✦

Prof. Ray Goodwin is a native Texan; he worked 21-plus years in chemical plant and has BA and MA degrees in history. Taught American history on college level. Revisionist researcher, writer. Speaker at Sept. 2006 First Amendment Conference in D.C., and at No More Wars For Israel Conference in Orange County in Oct. of 2007. Articles published include "Bias in Academia," TBR, July/Aug. 2007, and "Confessions of a Holocaust Denier," Sept./Oct. 2007. A racial-nationalist in orientation who enjoys animals, fishing, golfing, traveling and cooking; regular performer on several music shows in Texas. Stadium announcer for all football games locally for 19 years; has announced playoff games in Astrodome (Houston) and Alamodome (San Antonio). Two sons, a daughter, and three granddaughters are the highlight of his life.

PHOTO UPDATE TO TBR'S JOHN WILKES BOOTH STORY





In the May/June 2008 issue of TBR and in a follow up article in July/August of the same year, TBR presented evidence that the man killed by Union Sgt. Boston Corbett in a barn in Virginia was not John Wilkes Booth (left) but actually James W. Boyd (right), a Rebel operative working "both sides of the fence." (Boyd had the initials JWB tattooed on his arm which helped convince Union officials that the corpse from the barn was John Wilkes Booth.) At the time of publication we were unable to present a photo of the two side-by-side. Here we rectify that by showing you photos of the two men. The resemblance is startling.

Formation of the CSA

In February 1861, representatives from the (at that time) seven seceded states met in Montgomery, Alabama, to found the Confederate States of America. They hoped for a peaceful separation from the North. The new constitution was remarkably similar to the old one, often a word-for-word duplication. Notable changes included:

- A single-term executive with a 6-year term;
- A presidential item veto;
- A role for Cabinet officials in congressional debates;
- Prohibition of protective tariffs and federal funding for internal improvements.

No law denying the right of property in Negro slaves would be permitted. However, the importation of Negros from any foreign country except the U.S.A. was forbidden.

Texas Declares Independence from the U.S.

A Declaration of the Causes Which Impel the State of Texas to Secede from the Federal Union

The government of the United States, by certain joint resolutions, bearing date the 1st day of March, in the year A.D. 1845, proposed to the Republic of Texas, then ***a free, sovereign and independent nation**** [emphasis in the original], the annexation of the latter to the former, as one of the co-equal states thereof,

The people of Texas, by deputies in convention assembled, on the fourth day of July of the same year, assented to and accepted said proposals and formed a constitution for the proposed State, upon which on the 29th day of December in the same year, said State was formally admitted into the Confederated Union.

Texas abandoned her separate national existence and consented to become one of the Confederated Union to promote her welfare, insure domestic tranquility and secure more substantially the blessings of peace and liberty to her people. She was received into the confederacy with her own constitution, under the guarantee of the federal constitution and the compact of annexation, that she should enjoy these blessings. She was received as a commonwealth holding, maintaining and protecting the institution known as negro slavery—the servitude of the African to the white race within her limits—a relation that had existed from the first settlement of her wilderness by the white race, and which her people intended should exist in all future time. Her institutions and geographical position established the strongest ties between her and other slave-holding States of the confederacy. Those ties have been strengthened by association. But what has been the course of the government of the United States, and of the people and authorities of the non-slave-holding States, since our connection with them?

The controlling majority of the Federal Government, under various pretenses and disguises, has so administered the same as to exclude the citizens of the Southern States, unless under odious and unconstitutional restrictions, from all the immense territory owned in common by all the States on the Pacific Ocean, for the avowed purpose of acquiring sufficient power in the common government to use it as a means of destroying the institutions of Texas and her sister slaveholding States.

By the disloyalty of the Northern States and their citizens and the imbecility of the Federal Government, infamous combinations of incendiaries and outlaws have been permitted in those States and the common territory of Kansas to trample upon the federal laws, to war upon the lives and property of Southern citizens in that territory, and finally, by violence and mob law, to usurp the possession of the same as exclusively the property of the Northern States.

The Federal Government, while but partially under the control of these our unnatural and sectional enemies, has for years almost entirely failed to protect the lives and property of the people of Texas against the Indian savages on our border, and more recently against the murderous forays of banditti from the neighboring territory of Mexico; and when our State government has expended large amounts for such purpose, the Federal Government has refused reimbursement therefor, thus rendering our condition more insecure and harassing than it was during the existence of the Republic of Texas.

These and other wrongs we have patiently borne in the vain hope that a returning sense of justice and humanity would induce a different course of administration.

When we advert to the course of individual non-slave-holding States, and that a majority of their citizens, our grievances assume far greater magnitude.

The States of Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Wisconsin, Michigan and Iowa, by solemn legislative enactments, have deliberately, directly or indirectly violated the 3rd clause of the 2nd section of the 4th article [the fugitive slave clause] of the federal constitution, and laws passed in pursuance thereof; thereby annulling a material provision of the compact, designed by its framers to perpetuate the amity between the members of the confederacy and to secure the rights of the slave-holding States in their domestic institutions—a provision founded in justice and wisdom, and without the enforcement of which the compact fails to accomplish the object of its creation. Some of those States have imposed high fines and degrading penalties upon any of their citizens or officers who may carry out in good faith that provision of the compact, or the federal laws enacted in accordance therewith.

In all the non-slave-holding States, in violation of that good faith and comity which should exist between entirely distinct nations, the people have formed themselves into a great sectional party, now strong enough in numbers to control the affairs of each of those States, based upon an unnatural feeling of hostility to these Southern States and their beneficent and patriarchal system

THE BATTLE OF GALVESTON

In 1862, Commodore William B. Renshaw sailed into Galveston harbor and demanded the surrender of the Texas island city, which had no choice but to comply. Confederates armored two steamers with bales of cotton to attack the Federal fleet. On New Year's Day, 1863, the cottonclads entered the harbor. Cottonclad *Bayou City* succeeded in overpowering the Union's *Harriet Lane*. Across the harbor, the U.S. flagship *Westfield*, with Renshaw aboard, was grounded. A truce was negotiated, during which Renshaw decided to destroy the *Westfield* and make a Federal escape from the harbor, but the powder exploded prematurely, killing Renshaw and 13 sailors. The victory liberated Galveston for the duration.

of African slavery, proclaiming the debasing doctrine of equality of all men, irrespective of race or color—a doctrine at war with nature, in opposition to the experience of mankind, and in violation of the plainest revelations of Divine Law. They demand the abolition of Negro slavery throughout the confederacy, the recognition of political equality between the white and Negro races, and avow their determination to press on their crusade against us, so long as a Negro slave remains in these States.

For years past this abolition organization has been actively sowing the seeds of discord through the Union, and has rendered the federal congress the arena for spreading firebrands and hatred between the slave-holding and non-slave-holding States.

By consolidating their strength, they have placed the slave-holding States in a hopeless minority in the federal congress, and rendered representation of no avail in protecting Southern rights against their exactions and encroachments.

They have proclaimed, and at the ballot box sustained, the revolutionary doctrine that there is a "higher law" than the constitution and laws of our Federal Union, and virtually that they will disregard their oaths and trample upon our rights.

They have for years past encouraged and sustained lawless organizations to steal our slaves and prevent their recapture, and have repeatedly murdered Southern citizens while lawfully seeking their rendition.

They have invaded Southern soil and murdered unoffending citizens, and through the press their leading men and a fanatical pulpit have bestowed praise upon the actors and assassins in these crimes, while the governors of several of their States have refused to deliver parties implicated and indicted for participation in such offenses, upon the legal demands of the States aggrieved.

They have, through the mails and hired emissaries, sent seditious pamphlets and papers among us to stir up servile insurrection and bring blood and carnage to our firesides.

They have sent hired emissaries among us to burn our towns and distribute arms and poison to our slaves for the same purpose.

They have impoverished the slave-holding States by unequal

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and partial legislation, thereby enriching themselves by draining our substance.

They have refused to vote appropriations for protecting Texas against ruthless savages, for the sole reason that she is a slave-holding State.

And, finally, by the combined sectional vote of the seventeen non-slave-holding States, they have elected as president and vice-president of the whole confederacy two men whose chief claims to such high positions are their approval of these long continued wrongs, and their pledges to continue them to the final consummation of these schemes for the ruin of the slave-holding States.

In view of these and many other facts, it is meet that our own views should be distinctly proclaimed.

We hold as undeniable truths that the governments of the various States, and of the confederacy itself, were established exclusively by the white race, for themselves and their posterity; that the African race had no agency in their establishment; that they were rightfully held and regarded as an inferior and dependent race, and in that condition only could their existence in this country be rendered beneficial or tolerable.

That in this free government *all white men are and of right ought to be entitled to equal civil and political rights* [emphasis in the original]; that the servitude of the African race, as existing in these States, is mutually beneficial to both bond and free, and is abundantly authorized and justified by the experience of mankind, and the revealed will of the Almighty Creator, as recognized by all Christian nations; while the destruction of the existing relations between the two races, as advocated by our sectional enemies, would bring inevitable calamities upon both and desolation upon the fifteen slave-holding states.

By the secession of six of the slave-holding States, and the certainty that others will speedily do likewise, Texas has no alternative but to remain in an isolated connection with the North, or unite her destinies with the South.

For these and other reasons, solemnly asserting that the federal constitution has been violated and virtually abrogated by the several States named, seeing that the federal government is now passing under the control of our enemies to be diverted from the exalted objects of its creation to those of oppression and wrong, and realizing that our own State can no longer look for protection, but to God and her own sons—We the delegates of the people of Texas, in Convention assembled, have passed an ordinance dissolving all political connection with the government of the United States of America and the people thereof and confidently appeal to the intelligence and patriotism of the freemen of Texas to ratify the same at the ballot box, on the 23rd day of the present month.

Adopted in Convention on the 2nd day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one and of the independence of Texas the twenty-fifth. ✦

[Delegates' signatures]

Copied by Justin Sanders from E.W. Winkler, ed., *Journal of the Secession Convention of Texas*, pp. 61-66.

A TEXAN RANGER From *Harper's Weekly* for July 6, 1861. The caption read: "We publish above a sketch, by one of our most reliable artists, of a Texan Ranger. A gentleman, just from Richmond, gave the following account of these redoubtable warriors: 'Ben McCulloch's Texan Rangers are described as a desperate set of fellows. They number 1,000 half savages, each of whom is mounted upon a mustang horse. Each is armed with two pair of Colt's navy revolvers, a rifle, a tomahawk, a Texan bowie-knife and a lasso. They are described as being very dexterous in the use of the latter.'"

WHEN *Venice* RULED

The Venetian Role in the Rise of Piracy And the Creation of the New World Order

WE TEND TO THINK OF VENICE AS A PICTURESQUE, romantic, aquatic city of gondoliers, carnival masks and Murano glass. But Venice is far more than that. Venice (once an empire) holds the key regarding piracy in the history of the West. While a "pirate mentality" existed long ago with the Vikings, Anglo-Saxons and others, it was the Venetians who cultivated it into a collective enterprise for financial profit, the idea and example of which would be later on copied by the British aristocracy, and is still practiced today by powerful, elite families throughout the Western World.

BY GRACE-EKI OYAMA

Old Venice—the "*serenissima republica*"—was a tight-knit oligarchy. Her only real "serenity" may have been the serenity of the grave—due to a policy of intolerance of dissent and the elimination of opponents, who were frequently assassinated.

One thing is little known to most people: Venice, after first stamping out piracy in its area, was before long constantly supported by piracies of its own, both big and small. In fact, Venice can be said to be the source of "modern" piracy, which continues to this day, both in blatant forms such as in the waters around Indonesia, and in disguised form among the super rich in America and Europe. And of course we've all heard of the Somali "pirates."

The "republic" of Venice, based on a marshy lagoon with no visible assets of natural wealth of her own, would yet rise to become a great power in the 13th century and maintain that status until the Peace of Westphalia of 1648.

Although today Venice spans a mere 412 square kilometers, from the 9th to the 12th century she developed into a city-state, and then an empire, an Italian "thalassocracy" or *repubblica marinara.* Venice became a flourishing trade center between Western Europe on the one side and the Byzantine empire and the Islamic world on the other.

In the 12th century the foundations of Venice's power were laid: the Venetian Arsenal was under construction in 1104; and Venice wrested control of the Brenner Pass from Verona in 1178, opening a line to silver from Germany.

Venice seized the eastern shores of the Adriatic before 1200, mostly for commercial reasons, because pirates based there had been a menace to trade. The doge now carried the titles of "duke of Dalmatia" and "duke of Istria." Later mainland possessions, which extended as far west as the Adda River, were known as "Terraferma" and were acquired partly as a buffer against belligerent neighbors, partly to guarantee Alpine trade routes and partly to ensure the supply of wheat, on which the city depended. In building its maritime commercial empire, the republic acquired control of most of the islands in the Aegean (including Cyprus and Crete) and became a major powerbroker in the Near East.

Following the Fourth Crusade, Venice carved out a sphere of influence known as the "duchy of the archipelago."

Venice was long known for shady deals, intrigues, assassination and espionage—an exemplary model of Niccolò Machiavelli's *Il Principe*.

Even to this day, Venice still is a center for many intrigues, manipulation and power and wheeling and dealing involving political power and high finance "pirates."

The Cini Foundation or the Assicurazioni Generali Venezia is said to be one of the biggest—if not the biggest—insurance and real estate holdings in the world. It is followed by Riunione Adriatica di Sicurata—the second-largest insurance company (they both deposit their money at the Bank of International Settlements in Switzerland, in Swiss franks).

The oligarchs controlling Venice transplanted branches of their families into other countries to create power centers in Amsterdam, London and elsewhere. The oligarchs did not gain opulent wealth from things like spices, pricey though they were, but more from illicit or immoral businesses such as the slave trade and the trafficking of addictive drugs. The slave traders dealt in Christian and white slaves as well as Saracens, Turks and Mongols. Included were Italians, Greeks, Germans and Russians (some authorities claim the word "slave" comes from "Slavs," who once were prominent as human merchandise). Later, black Africans were added to the mix.

Places like Crete, Cyprus, Corfu, Naxos etc were under the supervision of the Venetian imperial oligarchs. As well, the empire had an outpost in the far-flung Sea of Azov.

The Venetian trade routes stretched north as far as London and Antwerp (one of the cities that have been called "the Venice of the North"); east to Constantinople and beyond, and south along the Mediterranean coast.

Until 1797, Venice was never conquered from outside and was without major upheaval from the inside. It was only in 1797 that this "serenity" was broken by foreign invasion—namely by Napoleon. In other words, the oligarchy managed for over half a millennium to maintain its independence and build up its power and pelf.

The Western world's strategic commodities all passed through Venice for sales, warehousing and transshipping.

But aside from trade and commerce, the Venetian oligarchs also expanded their wealth through buccaneering—ironically for a city-state that had destroyed the Adriatic pirates.

All contemporary and recent forms of Western imperialism are patterned on the system created by the Venetian oligarchs.

A Buccaneer's Life Not All That Bad?

Evidently, life on a pirate ship wasn't all that bad when compared to life on a British naval vessel of the era, for instance. Many pirate ships—even of the best known pirates and buccaneers—were run in a democratic fashion, allowing the crew to take a popular vote on important decisions. If a majority of the crew did not want the captain to attack, for example, a heavily armed Spanish vessel, the captain might accede to the wishes of the crew and avoid a confrontation. Discipline on vessels belonging to the major European powers was extremely harsh, and sailors could receive brutal whippings for minor infractions of ship regulations or even keelhauling. Keelhauling was the practice of dragging a tied and many times weighted sailor under the ship, the sailor being pulled up on the other side after being raked over the sharp barnacle-laden hull. Death often occurred. Additionally, most of the men on a pirate ship were "volunteers." On the other hand, many sailors on British and French naval vessels were the victims of impressment. And, of course, members of the crew of a pirate ship received an equal split of all "booty" and could become wealthy men.

'MARRANOS' & CHRISTIAN KABALISTS

It should also be remembered that there was such a thing as the Venetian Renaissance, quite distinct from the Florentine one. Giulio Camillo's "Memory Theater" (actually a bizarre book, similar to the mysterious "emblem books" that were popular in the past) was initially based in Venice (1480-1544). Although not a household name today, Camillo was said to be the most famous man of the 16th century. Also he was said by Frances Yates to be "most learned—in the mythical tradition . . . called Kabala."

And speaking of Kabalism, we should also take note of the famous Kabalist friar of Venice, Francesco Giorgi (attached to the convent of San Francesco della Vigna in Venice). His *De Harmonia Mundi,* printed in Venice in 1525 (and in Paris in 1545), would greatly influence the world of literary thinkers, including the author of the works of "Shakespeare."[1]

As a member of the Venetian patrician family of Zorzi, Giorgi had contacts with Venetian government circles and was entrusted with missions of some delicacy, particularly at the time of the invasion of France by the Emperor Charles V (also known as King Charles I of Spain) in 1544 and the sack of Rome in 1572.[2]

THEY STEAL HENRY'S GOLD

The Inquisition was alarmed when King Henry VIII asked the pope for permission to divorce Catherine of Aragon and marry Anne Boleyn. This would mean that an English queen who favored the Reformation would encourage King Henry to follow up on the discovery of the New World by John Cabot.

The pope was ready to grant Henry a divorce in order to allow him to marry Boleyn. Henry was ready to pay up to half his kingdom in gold for the divorce. Accordingly, a large shipment of gold reached Rome in the spring of 1527.

On May 5, 1527, the Spanish invaded and sacked the city of Rome, destroying priceless treasures. The Spanish committed unspeakable tortures on the inhabitants. They stole the gold Henry sent for the divorce. The pope was made a prisoner and a vassal of the Emperor Charles V. With no divorce and no gold, Henry turned in disgust from the Church of Rome and effec-

tively made himself "pope" in his own kingdom.

The role of marranos (secret Jews) in England and of the Venetian Christian Kabalists, in connection with the divorce of Henry VIII, is a matter that calls for further examination.

It is known that Kabalist writings flooded into Venice and other parts of Italy through the expulsion of the Jews from Spain in 1492.[3]

By the 16th century Venice had built up a publishing establishment that produced more books than the entire rest of the Western world combined.

How, you may ask, did they manage that—for, after all, movable type printing was invented not in Venice but by Johannes Gutenberg of Mainz in Germany? Apparently a large number of apprentices of Gutenberg were bought and brought to Venice.

The control of the book business by the Venetian oligarchs is very much akin to how Hollywood, as an example, controls and manipulates the movie industry in America today or how a close-knit group of media moguls control television, radio and print publishing in America today.

Interestingly, Martin Luther and his system of reforms owe a debt to the Venetian printing presses. The Protestant Reformation would, unfortunately, tear apart countries like France, Germany and much of the rest of Europe.

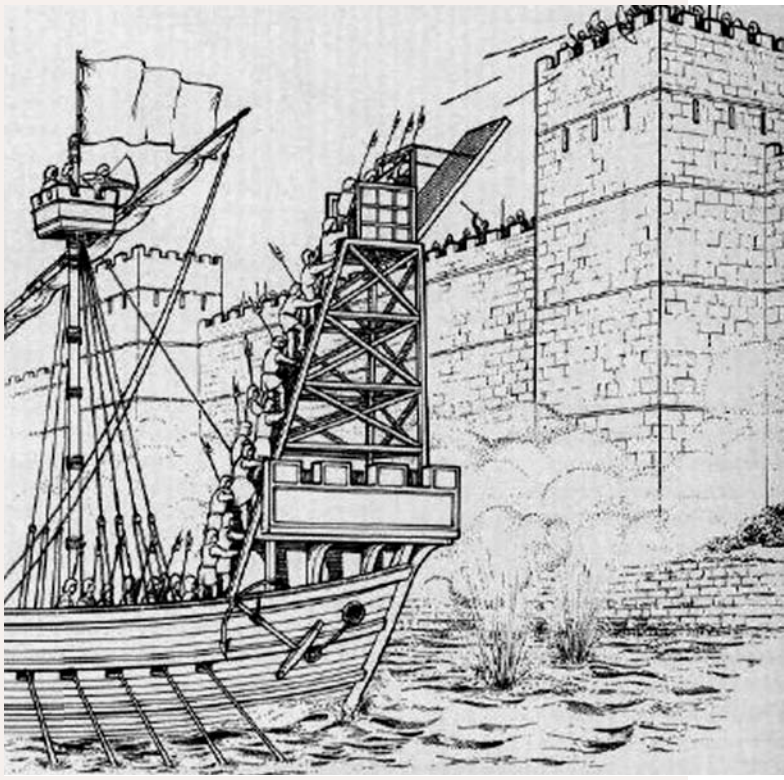
The wars of the Reformation, fought all across Northern Europe, Christian against Christian, were created and instigated by the Venetian empire and its agent Paolo Sarpi.

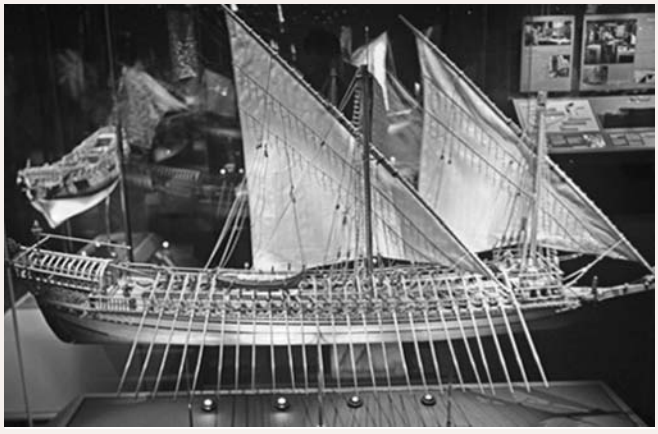
The Venetians also had a hand in the creation of the Jesuit Order. The powerful Venetian oligarch Gasparo Contarini appears to have been a great behind-the-scenes manipulator. Suffice it to say that Ignatius Loyola was his protégé and that Contarini had private audiences with the pope at the summer residence in Tivoli. There he convinced and impressed the pope, enabling official recognition for the Jesuits. Contarini also played a key role during the Reformation and Counterreformation—basically sabotaging the attempts of Luther and Emperor Charles to bring an end to the bloodshed.

Interesting to note also is the fact that Venice fed information to the Mongol empire through merchants like Marco Polo's father, thus playing both sides for pure profit.

The crusades were important stepping-stones in the development of international piracy and Venetian power. Venice's fleet was to become an absolute necessity—for how else could the crusaders reach the Holy Land?

In 1202 the knights and soldiers of the Fourth Crusade were stranded in Venice, unable to pay for the ships they had commissioned after far fewer troops arrived than expected. Enrico Dandolo, the blind doge (1107?-1205), the 39th doge of Venice, made the financial negotiations, much to Venice's advantage, and developed a plan that allowed the crusaders' debt to be sus-





The Venetian model of national security was based on sea power. Venice, after all, is a collection of small islands. The Venetians understood early on that having naval supremacy was critical to their safety and freedom. Venetian naval might, feeble in the early 9th century, developed rapidly in that century and by the time the Frankish-Venetian treaty of 812 was renewed in 840, Venice was able to put to sea a fleet of 60 warships. Defense of an increasingly far-flung empire of overseas bases rested primarily on the galley fleet, whose crews were also used as land or amphibious forces in the ensuing half-millennium and more. Above, a Venetian galley has been equipped with an assault tower to launch an attack by sea against a hostile castle (in this case Constantinople). Directly above: photo of a model of a Venetian galley—this one having sails to supplement its muscle power.

pended if they assisted the Venetians in restoring nearby Zara to Venetian control (against the wishes of the pope).

At any rate, long before reaching the Holy Land, the crusaders would stop off and wreck the Christian city of Constantinople, thus weakening, if not ending, the Byzantine empire.

Constantinople was the biggest city in the medieval world (five miles wide and seven miles long, with a population of about 1 million), with a good water system, public parks, streetlamps and a sewage system—all wonders that the rest of Europe did not possess until much later.

From April 9 till about the 15th—the "*Homo rapiens*"attacked, invaded and sacked Constantinople. And it would be loathsome to say that outwardly it was the Christian invaders, against one of the greatest Christian cities of its time.

Instead of fighting the infidels, there they were, attacking another Christian city—a city where there was no justification for an attack. It was a sad day for Christian brotherhood.

They destroyed the great artworks, preserving, instead, relics like the bones of the saints, pieces of the supposed true cross etc. The bronze charioteers of the Hippodrome, the she wolf suckling Romulus and Remus—all the great works taken to Constantinople in the last nine centuries from the ancient temples—were destroyed. Constantinople's great library of 120,000 volumes had already been burnt in A.D. 476; but still some churches and monasteries had good collections. But these too were decimated in 1204—and no one knows how much information from antiquity was subjected to these assaults and how many invaluable writings have disappeared and been lost.

"The oligarchs controlling Venice transplanted branches of their families into other countries to create power centers in Amsterdam and London. The oligarchs gained opulent wealth from the slave trade."

(This is not even considering the destruction of the library at Alexandria. Alexandria was the world depository and center of learning gathered over a period of 700 years. Theodosius's army destroyed it in the name of Christianity.)

Had the Venetian oligarchs not rescued the Crusaders financially, and egged them on to conquer cities against the wishes of the pope, many of these aforementioned works of art and books of learning would have been saved.

Sixteenth-century Spaniards would repeat the same strategy against the native American cultures and artifacts—erasing much of the New World's written history.

Venice did nothing to preserve the Greek legacy itself, but it had to be re-imported via the Islamic centers of the Middle East—an area for whatever reason remains a center of constant conflict today. (Similar questions can be applied to the recent destruction of the Museum of Archeology in Baghdad as well: How many tablets and other objects of antiquity were destroyed due to the American interference called the gulf wars?)

> It is this hatred of beauty, sometimes so clear in some Western elements, that discourages the good in the West and causes the possibility, and in dark moments, even the desirability, of the survival of what passes for the "Western tradition" to be called into question, but the thought soon passes. Yet we must find ways to expurgate the ignorance and evil that compromises too much of our "civilization," and devote real effort to that task.[4]

Also from the same author:

> It took Venice a year and half to transport the army of the Fourth Crusade to Constantinople. Most of the knights were unaware of the expedition's real purpose, but once the great Christian city was looted their objections faded. The loot brought back from the sack of Constantinople was greater than anything Europe would see until the Spanish treasure fleets returned from the New World several centuries later. The plundering of Constantinople by the Venetians and other . . . crusaders probably transferred more metallic wealth to Western Europe than all the commerce of the centuries that preceded.

PIRACY WORKS—UNFORTUNATELY

Count Baudoin of Flanders became the emperor of the "Latin empire of Constantinople and Venice," a new concoction. He received the rather odd sounding title of "lord of Three Eighths of the Latin Empire."

Venice obtained three-eighths of Constantinople, as well as Lemnos. Gallipoli and Crete were annexed—so was Naxos, as well as Euboa, Corfu etc. All trading privileges in Greece were restored. In addition, now—post Fourth Crusade—the patriarchy and churches would fall under her control.

Money expert Stephen Zarlenga says: "The fall of Constantinople in 1204 formally ended the [Byzantine] empire's monetary powers, which held sway in Europe from the time of Julius Caesar. The monetary system of the caesars was finished. This was one of the most significant monetary events in history."

The new doge, Tommaso Mocenigo, urged his fellow oligarchs in 1423 to go ahead with an expansionist program that would make them overlords of "all the gold of Christendom."

AFP/GETTY IMAGES

You are being lied to about "pirates" even today. Above, members of the Supreme Islamic Council of Somalia (SICS) parade arrested pirates on board a cargo ship. Suspected Somali "pirates" had previously hijacked a UN-chartered cargo ship off the coast of northeastern Somalia, UN officials said. Pirates have never been quite who we think they are. In the "golden age of piracy," from 1650 to 1730, the idea of the pirate as the savage thief that lingers today was created by the British government in a great propaganda effort. Many ordinary people believed it was false, and pirates were often rescued from the gallows by supportive crowds. The "pirates" shown here were ordinary Somalian fishermen who at first took to speedboats to try to dissuade (or levy a tax upon) toxic waste dumpers and illegal trawlers violating their fishing grounds and territorial waters. They call themselves the Volunteer Coast Guard of Somalia. Somalia has no navy to speak of.

The Venetians were the first to establish maritime insurance. But the Templars did more for capitalism than any other institution in medieval history. (It has to be remembered that they practiced usury, formerly a Jewish monopoly.)

The Muslims still adhere to a banking system not based on interest rates as understood by the West—hence a possible reason of targeting them for extermination, just for that reason alone, for the one-world global financial system, which is based upon usury.

In Disraeli's works *Conningsby*, *Contarini Fleming* and other novels, "Contarini" is a famous Venetian oligarchical family. Although the novels tend to be set in 19th-century Britain, there is a heavy Venetian influence.

Disraeli also wrote a 600-page-long novel called *Venezia.* In this case "Venezia" is the name of the heroine.

In *Coningsby* an interesting comment is this: that it was during the reign of Queen Anne (r. 1702-14) that the Venetian-style economy and the English system fought a bloody feud against each other. Anne was the first monarch of the kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. She was also the last of the Stuart monarchs, dying in 1714 of gout and erysipelas.

Anne would be followed by George I (r. 1714-1727) of the Hanoverian dynasty. According to Disraeli, from George I onward, the state system of Britain would be that of the Venetian empire—meaning an outward sham government and an inward oligarchy wielding the real power.

No doubt the same can be said of the United States and Europe, as well as Japan, with their secret societies, their Bilderberg group, their Trilateral Commission and related interlinking piratical conspiracies both financial and military. ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 Probably Christopher Marlowe, but that is quite a story in itself.

2 The Spanish Inquisition wanted to keep England occupied in order to conquer the entire New World. Their agent in England was Catherine of Aragon, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella, the Catholic king and queen of Spain. Catherine had no surviving male children. King Henry VIII grew tired of her and applied to the pope (Pope Clement) for a divorce.

3 See Frances Yates: *The Occult Philosophy in the Elizabethan Age,* Routledge Classics, 2001, and *The Rosicrucian Enlightenment,* Routledge Classics, 2001.

4 Stephen Zarlenga, *The Lost Science of Money*, 143-4.

Grace-Eki Oyama is a Revisionist writer and translator. She studied Renaissance and Medieval musical traditions in Rome at the Conservatorio Santa Cecilia. She is fluent in several languages.

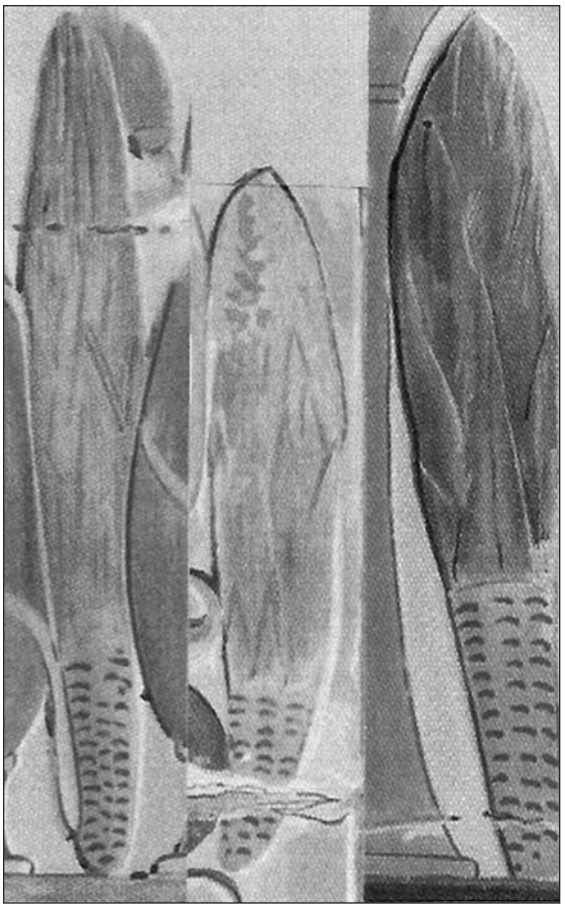
New Research Suggests Egypt Discovered America Nearly 5,000 Years Ago

Corn, or maize, seems to have spread around the Old World after the Egyptians brought it back from America, where the crop had its origin. Evidence of pre-Columbian corn has been found in Mesopotamia and India, for example. This carving, clearly showing a cob of maize, is part of a sculpture from an ancient Indian temple.

Veteran archeologist Gunnar Thompson is no rookie when it comes to solving mysteries; and he is no stranger to controversy. He says that "21 golden corncobs" will change everything that has been written about New World discovery. Thompson announced the findings of a new report on Egyptian maize farming by the New World Discovery Institute in Port Townsend, Washington. The two-year study included Egyptian temples, tombs, and papyrus scrolls—some dating back 4,000 years. Research is continuing but, so far, over 300 corncobs from Egyptian tombs, temples and scrolls have been documented. Also, the corn or maize agriculture extends from Mesopotamia c. 3500 B.C. all the way through the Roman empire; and there are several varieties of maize represented include "pod corn," popcorn, husk corn and golden sweet corn. Evidently, many types of corn were brought back at different times from the New World until a variety that came to be known as "Turkey corn" or "Asiatic corn" was established in the Mideast.

By Gunnar Thompson

The Egyptian corncobs are actually derived from a New World crop plant. They aren't supposed to be in Egypt. This is conclusive evidence that the Egyptians were farming New World corn thousands of years before Columbus was born. All the modern historians have claimed that Christopher Columbus brought the first "Indian corn," or maize [*Zea mais*—Ed.], to the Old World. That's a total



Left are just a few of over 20 yellow corncobs, dated about 1470 B.C., found in Egyptian art. Other depictions of maize in ancient Egypt go back over 4,000 years, according to anthropologist Gunnar Thompson. Corn is native to the Americas, so how did this exotic plant find its way across the Atlantic, long before Christopher Columbus or Leif Eriksson? Above, Thor Heyerdahl's reed raft *Ra*, based upon an ancient Egyptian design, that he and his crew sailed across the Atlantic Ocean to South America, proving the Egyptians could have done it as well.

mistake that needs to be corrected.

Most of the new evidence comes from the temple of Queen Hatshepsut at Deir el-Bahri, near Thebes. Hatshepsut is renowned as being one of the most innovative rulers of the Nile civilization. She reigned as a "female king" or pharaoh from 1492 to 1458 B.C. The evidence includes photographs from the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art and the National Museum of Scotland. Egyptian artists included Indian corncobs, pineapples and other plants that originated in the New World in their displays of religious offerings. The queen's murals coincide with reports that she sent an expedition overseas to a mysterious land called Punt. Was it located in the Americas? The Egyptians had to sail across the Atlantic Ocean in order to obtain the New World plants.

Almost 50 years ago, Norwegian ethnologist Thor Heyerdahl proposed a theory that ancient Egyptians had sailed to Mexico and Peru. Most historians scoffed at his theory; but Heyerdahl constructed a reed sailboat in Morocco in 1969 as part of a practical experiment. Along with a hardy crew, he sailed across the Atlantic Ocean to prove the feasibility of his unorthodox ideas.

This writer's search for clues heated up in 2006, when I noticed an unusual photograph of a mural that was taken inside the queen's temple almost 100 years ago. The mural included a Nubian servant who was carrying a platter of fruits, vegetables and breads. On the very top was balanced a single corncob.

Similar corncobs have been identified at the temple of Pharaoh Seti I, near Abydos, and at the tomb of Rekhmire near Thebes. More examples were found on papyrus scrolls dating to the 12th-century B.C. reign of Ramses II.

The golden color of the corncobs, the parallel rows of large kernels, the tapered shape and the green husk leaves all confirm that this grain is the New World maize plant. Indian maize was more resilient than the common Old World staples such as wheat, barley and millet. Eventually, maize farming spread throughout the Mediterranean region, where the foreign grain was known as "barbarian corn" or "Turkey wheat."

The plant's alien pedigree ultimately led to its exclusion from traditional religious art. However, it was a key ingredient in the growth and survival of Old World civilizations. ✦

Gunnar Thompson's enduring passion has been to uncover the secrets of the past. A resident of the state of Washington, he is a world traveler, archeologist and anthropologist. He has served on the faculties of seven universities in the United States. He has written seven watershed books and numerous articles on the subject of early voyages to the New World (before Columbus). His research has received praise from such scholars as Thor Heyerdahl, author Gavin Menzies and archeologist Betty Meggers of the Smithsonian Institution. He has appeared internationally on numerous television documentaries and is acknowledged as a leading expert on New World discovery.

More 'Out of Place' Crops & Organisms

By John Tiffany

As Gunnar Thompson discusses in the accompanying article, corn and pineapples, native to the New World, have been found to have existed in ancient Egypt, which can only mean that someone crossed the ocean with these crops, whether it was the Egyptians, Americans, or some third party. Yet supposedly no one crossed the Atlantic before Leif Eriksson, the court historians would have us believe.

But these are far from being the only instances of crops turning up in history in "impossible" places. Maize is also found in pre-Columbian India, it was shown by Carl L. Johannessen and Anne Z. Parker (*Economic Botany* 43, 1989, 164-80). [And see p 30 of this TBR issue.—Ed.]

Johannessen goes on to cite several appearances of the sunflower, another New World crop, in pre-Columbian temple sculptures in India.

Pineapple, cashew, custard apple and monstera, all New World species, have been identified by scholars in pre-Columbian temple art of India, by Indologist and ethnobotanist Shakti M. Gupta of Delhi University, who confirms the presence of maize also in old India. (Gupta, Shakti M., *Plants in Indian Temple Art* (B.R. Publishing Corp, Delhi, 1996).

Uchibayashi (2006) reports on an illustration of corn in a 1505 Chinese herbal entitled *Bencao Pinhui Jingyao*. He notes that it is unlikely maize could have diffused from Europe all the way to China in just 13 years after 1492, and hence interprets this as "clear evidence" that corn must have been in China "at least a few decades before 1505." (Uchibayashi, Masao, "The Presence of Pre-Columbian Maize in the Old World—An Overview," *Yakugaku Zasshi* ["Journal of the Pharmaceutical Society of Japan"], 126 [6], June 2006, pp. 423-7. [In Japanese.])

In an article available online, "Scientific Evidence for Pre-Columbian Transoceanic Voyages to and from the Americas, part 3," John L. Sorenson of Provo, Utah's Maxwell Institute, lists a very large number of plants and animals that mysteriously got across the various oceans of the world, clearly transported by ancient navigators who supposedly did not exist.

Among these are: Various species of basil, an Old World native herb that was found in Yucatan by the conquistadors;

In *Svensk Botanisk Tidskrift* (1995), Prof. Hakon Hjelmqvist published an article on New World chili peppers in pre-Columbian Europe. In a "dig" in the area of St. Botulf in Lund, Sweden, archeologists found traces of a *Capsicum frutescens* in a layer dating from the 13th century. Shown above are some fiery cayenne peppers grown in Europe.

prickly pear (*Opuntia*), an American plant that turned up in Africa and India before the Portuguese; Central American jicama, long established in China and Philippines; several species of beans; ground cherry; purslane, a native of the Americas that got to India when Sanskrit was still a living language; guava; sugar cane; scarlet salvia; bulrush; sarsparilla; potato; chicory; the large marigold; cowpea; Eurasian grape; numerous human parasites and disease organisms; the lesser mealworm beetle; several varieties of dogs; cicadas; the curassow (a large bird); the fulvous tree duck; chickens from Asia occurring in the Americas; tobacco beetle; *Littorina littorea* and *Mya arenaria* (mollusks); lesser grain borer; drugstore beetle; and the turkey, among many others.*

Skeptics of ancient transoceanic navigation also need to explain why traces of tobacco and cocaine were found in ancient Egyptian mummies. Both drugs are of New World origin, of course. It has been established that the mummies were not "contaminated" by modern people (Guthrie, James L., 2002, "Observations on Nicotine and Cocaine in Ancient Egyptian Mummies," *Pre-Columbiana: A Journal of Long-distance Contacts* 2 (4):3317-18). ✦

*See http://farms.byu.edu/publications/transcripts/?id=156.

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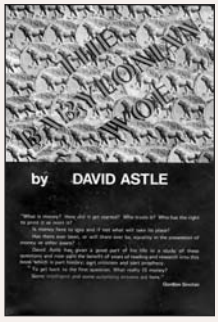

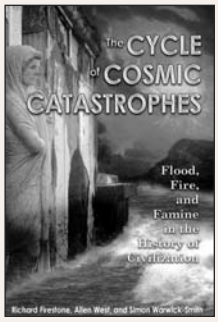

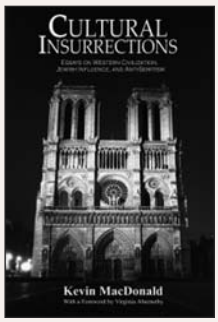

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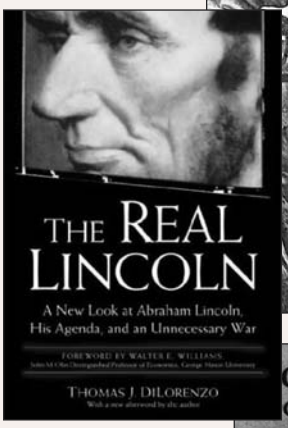

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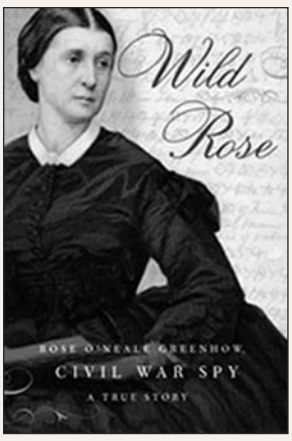

Wild Rose: The Story of Rose Greenhow—Civil War Spy for the Confederacy. For sheer bravado, no woman in the North or South rivaled Rose O'Neale Greenhow. Fearless spy for the Confederacy, glittering Washington hostess, legendary beauty and lover, Rose Greenhow risked everything for the cause she valued more than life itself. In this superb portrait, Ann Blackman tells the surprising true story of how Rose become a spy providing vital intelligence for P.G.T. Beauregard written in a unique code. She was arrested by Allan Pinkerton and imprisoned with her young daughter. But that's not the whole story—not by any means! Softcover, 400 pages, #439S, ***$15***.

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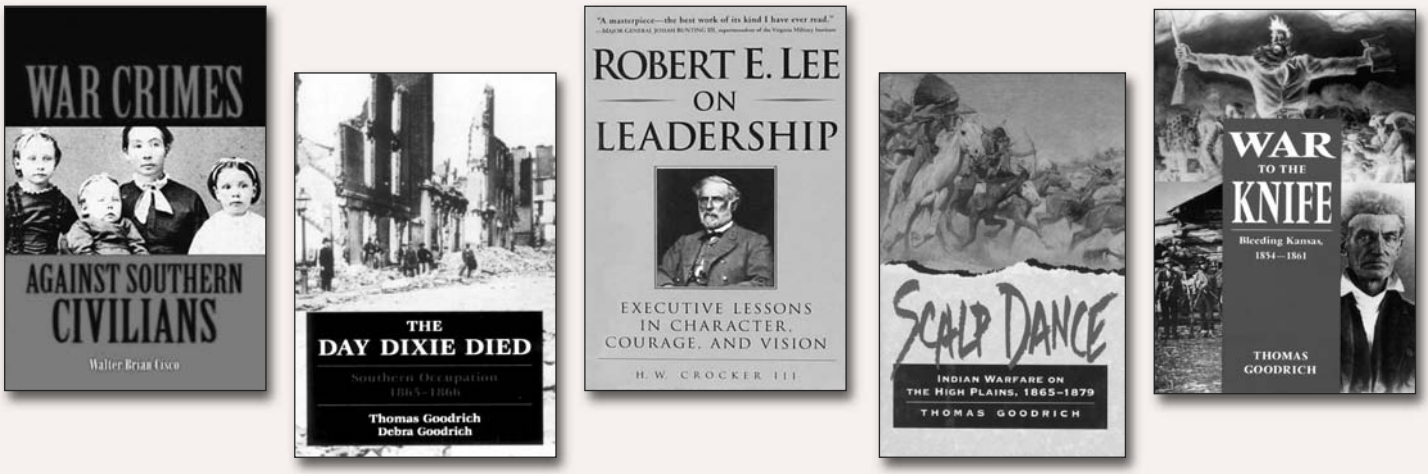

true examination of facts must occur before we can understand America's most tragic era. Softcover, 192 pages, #506, ***$25.***

The Day Dixie Died: The Occupied South 1865-1866. By Thomas and Debra Goodrich. Starting with the assassination of Lincoln, the authors trace the history of Reconstruction, the death, destruction, crime, starvation, exile and anarchy that pervaded those terrible years. Carpetbaggers, Copperheads, the KKK, war crimes! Many photos. #273, hardcover, 320 pages, ***$27.***

Robert E. Lee on Leadership: Executive Lessons in Character. By H.W. Crocker. Gen. Robert E. Lee eluded the Union Army for three years and cunningly thwarted his foe by applying successful leadership and military acumen, winning many battles even though losing the war. However, his reputation and legacy remain intact, suggesting leadership principles that could be applied today. In very readable prose, at the end of each chapter, Crocker provides a section called "Lee's Lessons"—leadership principles based on Lee's Christian lifestyle, his education and his character. Softcover, 256 pages, #484, ***$15.***

Scalp Dance: Indian Warfare on the High Plains, 1865-1879. By Thomas Goodrich. Noble savages beware! Drawing heavily from diaries, letters and memoirs, this bold historian weaves a spell-binding web of life and death on the prairie. Individual fates are recounted, each a drama that should be told. The book deals in part with the incredible brutality with which the Indians treated their enemies—torture, mutilation, wanton murder—with no regard for minimum human decency. Victims were both Indians and Whites. Most of this is glossed over in today's politically correct history books, but here you can learn the awful truth. Indian warfare is recounted as it really happened, not as Hollywood dreamed it up. Item #210, softcover, 340 pages, ***$20.***

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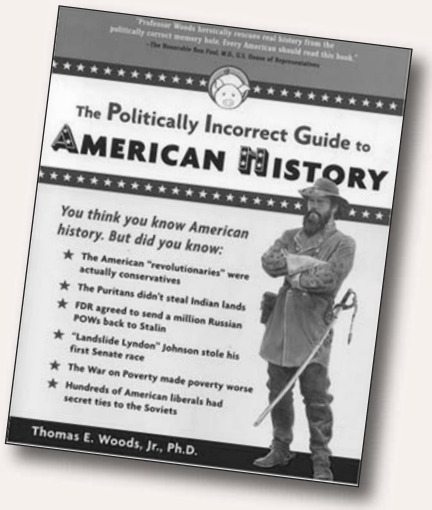
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★ FDR agreed to send a million Russian POWs back to Stalin
★ "Landslide Lyndon" Johnson stole his first Senate race
★ The War on Poverty made poverty worse
★ Hundreds of American liberals had secret ties to the Soviets
Thomas E. Woods, Jr., Ph.D.

The Politically Incorrect Guide to American History. Almost everything you've been taught about U.S. history is wrong! It's because most textbooks and popular history books are written by left-wing academic historians who treat their biases as fact. But here's a Revisionist book to set the record straight. Professor Thomas Woods refutes a host of myths. Woods reveals facts that you never were taught in school, tells you about the books you're not supposed to read, and takes you on a politically incorrect tour of American history. Softcover, 380 pages, #424, ***$20***.

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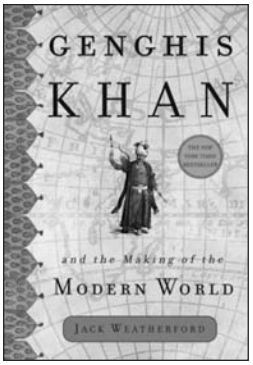

Genghis Khan and the Making of the Modern World. By Jack Weatherford. The name Genghis Khan often conjures the image of a bloodthirsty barbarian on horseback leading a ruthless band of nomadic warriors in the looting of the civilized world. But the surprising truth is that Genghis Khan was a visionary leader whose conquests joined backward Europe with the flourishing cultures of Asia to trigger a world awakening. Softcover, 352 pages, item #425, ***$15***.

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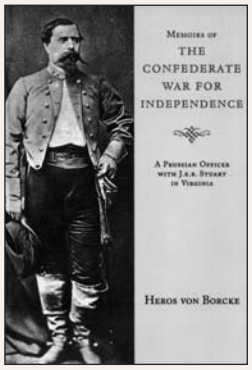
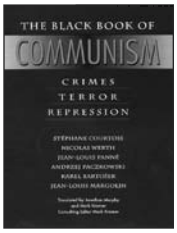


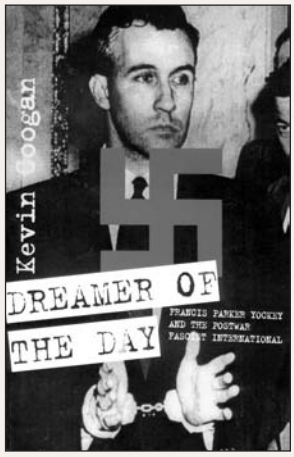
Memoirs of the Confederate War for Independence: A Prussian Officer with JEB Stuart in Virginia

By Heros von Borcke. This is a power-packed and highly detailed personal memoir of von Borcke's adventures with dashing cavalry leader Gen. J.E.B. Stuart. A giant of a man, von Borcke carried a huge broadsword that sent fear into the opponent. He was in the thick of every scrum and was entrusted with secret assignments by Stuart. Softcover, 399 pages, #516, $23.

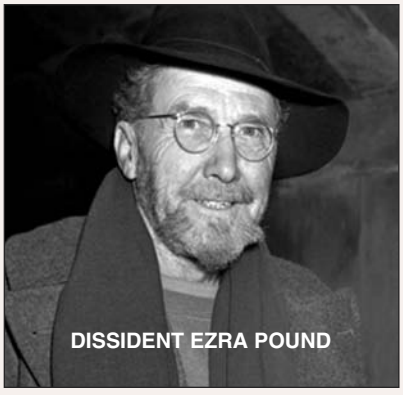


The Black Book of Communism. A team of French historians chronicles the crimes of Communism wherever it has attained power in the world. The authors put the number of victims at 85 million. It became a bestseller in Europe when first published in 1997. #235, hardback, 1,120 pages, ***$45***.

Persecuted Philosophers of the 20th Century

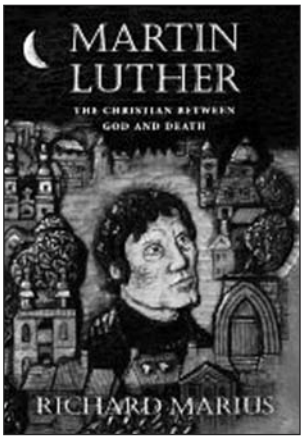


Dreamer of the Day: Francis Parker Yockey and the Post-War Fascist International—by Kevin Coogan. The name "Francis Parker Yockey" is probably known today to only several thousand Americans at best. They know only that he was the author of a book called *Imperium*. Coogan's book is a fascinating survey of Yockey's wide-ranging career and of the colorful array of individuals in both the American "right" and "left" who intersected with Yockey during his heyday. Coogan, a liberal writer, is not sympathetic to Yockey or his milieu. Nonetheless he studied his subject closely and relied on a wide-ranging assembly of sources from all philosophical points of view to craft this most fascinating volume. #245, softcover, 644 pages, ***$20***.


DISSIDENT EZRA POUND

Thinkers of the Right: Challenging Materialism. The "non-conformist" authors discussed within this rare volume include Spengler, Nietzsche, D.H. Lawrence, D'Annunzio, Marinetti, Hamsun, Ezra Pound, Wyndham Lewis, Roy Campbell, Stephenson, Fairburn, Mishima and Evola. By K.R. Bolton. Softcover, 192 pages, #391, ***$25***.

MARTIN LUTHER:
The Christian Between God & Death



Author Robert Marius follows Martin Luther from his birth in Saxony in 1483 during Frederick the Great's reign, through his schooling in Erfurt, his flight to an Augustinian monastery and ordination to the outbreak of his revolt against Rome in 1517, the Wittenberg years, his progress to Worms, his exile in the Wartburg and his triumphant return to Wittenberg. All the way throughout, Marius pauses to acquaint us with pertinent issues: authority in the church; the theology of penance; the timing of Luther's "Reformation breakthrough"; the German peasantry in 1525; Müntzer's revolutionaries; the "whys" and "hows" of Luther's attack on Erasmus and more. Luther emerges as a real human being—a skeptic who hated skeptics. Explains how Luther's thinking influenced the modern religious consciousness of the Western world. Softcover, 300+ pages, #500, ***$22***.

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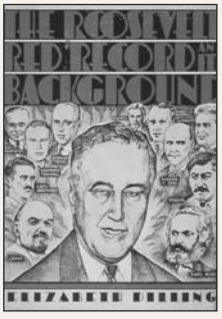
Blacklisted by History:
The Untold Story of Sen. Joe McCarthy

Five decades after Sen. Joe McCarthy conducted his investigations into the Communist infiltration of America, he is remembered as a demagogue, a bully, and a liar. History has judged him such a loathsome figure that even today his name remains synonymous with witch hunts. But that conventional image is all wrong, as veteran journalist and author M. Stanton Evans reveals in this groundbreaking book. The long-awaited *Blacklisted by History*, based on six years of intensive research, dismantles the myths surrounding Joe McCarthy and his campaign to unmask Communists, Soviet agents, and flagrant loyalty risks working within the U.S. government. Evans's revelations completely overturn our understanding of McCarthy, McCarthyism, and the Cold War. Hardback, 672 pages, #498, ***$30***.

The Roosevelt Red Record
And Its Background



Published in 1936 by Mrs. Elizabeth Dilling, this well-documented book explores the rampant Communist infiltration of America in the 1930s & 1940s through the administration of FDR. Shocking how many Communist organizations and politicians were supported by FDR and his wife during their time in power. A real eyeopener! Softcover, 439 pages, #383, ***$20***.

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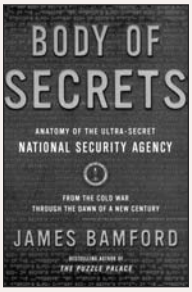
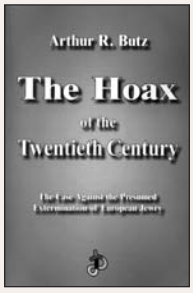
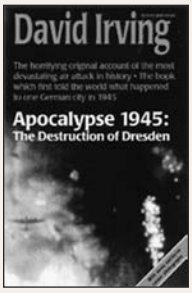

BODY OF SECRETS
ANATOMY OF THE ULTRA-SECRET
NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY
FROM THE COLD WAR THROUGH THE DAWN OF A NEW CENTURY
JAMES BAMFORD

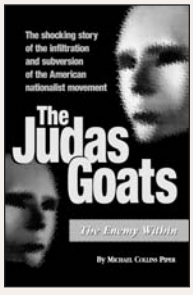
Body of Secrets. By James Bamford. The author, an intelligence expert, has written this book on the National Security Agency. He delves into many clandestine operations, few ever discussed in print before. Also contains a lengthy analysis of the Israeli attack on the *USS Liberty* and an investigation into the crimes of the Mideast mini-state. 720 pages, #286a, softcover, ***$15***.



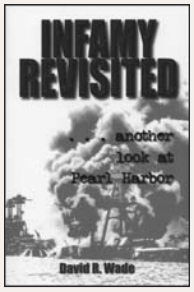
The Hoax of the 20th Century. First published in 1976, Arthur Butz's classic holocaust exposé is back. Revised and enhanced, this seminal Revisionist work is the most widely read book on the subject. In 502 pages of penetrating study, Butz gives the reader a graduate course on the subject. Butz concludes that the Jewish population of Europe was never the target of a Hitler-approved plot to exterminate it. #385, softcover, 502 pages, ***$30***.



Apocalypse 1945: The Destruction of Dresden. By David Irving. A revised version of the 1995 classic, now in hardcover, has just been published. With many photos to back up the underlying message of terror and destruction, it is Irving at his best. The destruction of the city of Dresden—and other German civilian centers—has entered into the "book of inhumanity" as one of its very worst chapters. Hardcover 320 pages, #480, ***$50***.

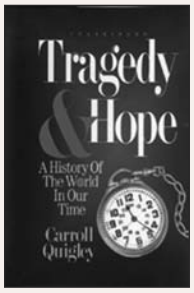

The shocking story of the infiltration and subversion of the American nationalist movement
The Judas Goats
The Enemy Within
By Michael Collins Piper

Judas Goats: The Infiltration & Subversion of the American Nationalist Movement. Here is Michael Collins Piper's latest blockbuster. Exposes the Mossad, CIA, FBI and SPLC sabotage of patriotic and nationalist groups throughout the last 75 years. Some real shockers in this uncensored exposé including: J. Edgar Hoover ran chapters of the KKK and Communist Party USA; federal agents in Oklahoma City at the time of the bombing; McCarthyism vindicated; FDR's Sedition Trial; much more. Softcover, 375 pages, #465, ***$25***.

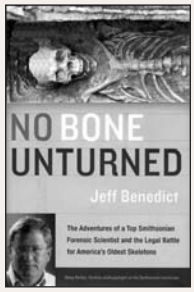


Infamy Revisited. By David R. Wade. This short little book is probably the most powerful Pearl Harbor booklet page-for-page ever written. Chapters cover: the general field of conspiratology; instigating a war with Japan; the duplicitous Mr. Roosevelt; prelude to Pearl Harbor; Operation Z; attack was no surprise; FDR's diseased mind; 9/11/2001 and 12/7/41. An excellent book upon which to begin your Pearl Harbor research. Also delves into the possibility of 9-11 being an inside job. Softcover, 111 pages, #467, ***$12***.

The Anglo-American Establishment. By Carroll Quigley. This is the author's little-known book that explores how the Anglo-American conspiratorial nexus works, its personalities, aims and organizations such as the Council on Foreign Relations, that are only touched upon in *Tragedy and Hope*. Indexed. Deluxe edition. #199, softcover, 354 pages, ***$14.***



Tragedy and Hope. By Carroll Quigley—This famous history of the world in our time, published in 1966, immediately became an object of suppression. The author, a history professor, exposes the secret world of government. The Council on Foreign Relations tried to stop publication. #37, hardback, 1,348 pages, ***$40***.



No Bone Unturned: The Legal Battle for America's Oldest Skeletons. Investigative journalist Jeff Benedict takes us inside the world of forensic science as seen through the eyes of a leading specialist, Doug Owsley. Just days before Owsley was to begin studying the Kennewick skeleton, federal authorities, with the help of Bill Clinton, seized it and announced it would be handed over to the Indian tribes who claimed it as their own—even though it was Caucasoid. For six years Owsley fought to study the skeleton. Softcover, 304 pages, 387S, ***$19***.

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SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 2008
This edition of TBR is entirely devoted to Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn's book *The Jews in the Soviet Union.* This is the first full-length review to appear in English. Details: Jewish involvement in the Russian Revolution; the top Jewish assassins responsible for the holocaust of 60 million Christians; the emancipation of the Jews of Russia; pogroms in the Russian Civil War; the Red Army; Jewish commissars; Red agitation in Germany; the Stahlecker Report; more.

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Ireland's fight for freedom: the world's longest war; 1972 plot to genocide the Irish; Robert Emmett's gallows speech; Irish Reb thwarts yankee invasion; Battle of Teutoburger Forest revisited; confirmed: Booth survived; "I was part of the Lincoln assassination plot"; why Japan attacked the U.S.; hidden forces behind WWII; Nazi restrictions on the rights of Jews; Victor Abakumov; with Hitler in Paris; more.

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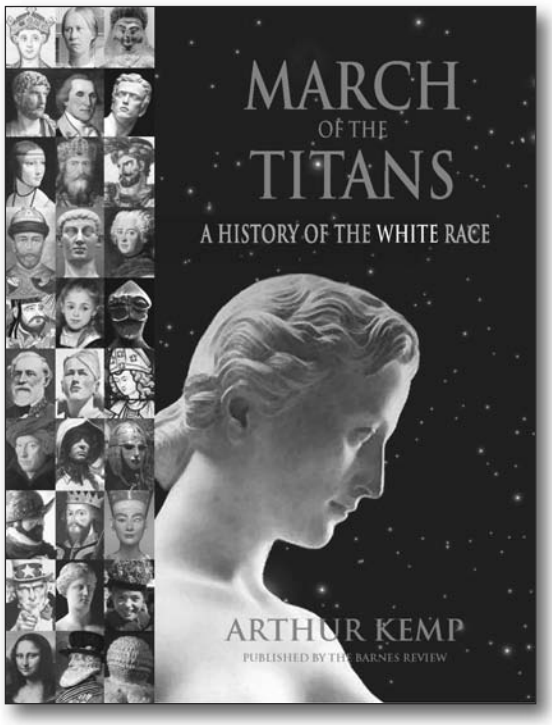
MARCH OF THE TITANS



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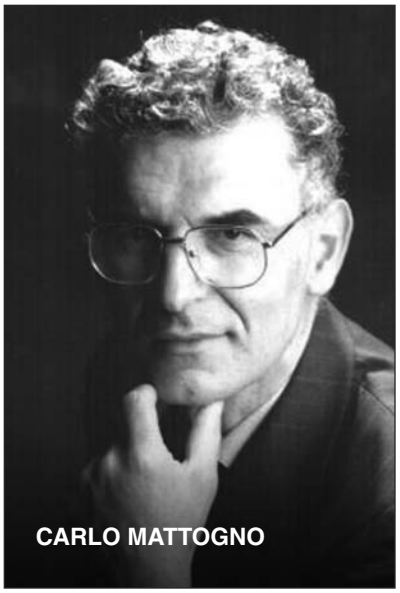
An Interview With Carlo Mattogno, Italy's Prolific Holocaust Revisionist

REVISIONISM, SAYS THE RARELY INTERVIEWED Carlo Mattogno, is the method of historiography normally used by all historians in all branches of history, with the sole exception of the topic of the Jewish "holocaust" during World War II. A denial of the historical reality of the "homicidal gas chambers" is the logical conclusion of that methodology, since that history is based upon proofs that do not stand up to serious criticism. The hundreds of historians who have concerned themselves with the study of the "holocaust" have not used scientific historiographical methodology. Mattogno agrees with Jean-Claude Pressac, the greatest official historian of the Auschwitz camp, who has called the preceding historiography "a history based for the most part on testimonies, assembled according to the mood of the moment, truncated to fit an arbitrary truth and sprinkled with a few German documents of uneven value and without any connection with one another."

TBR: Sr. Mattogno, have you always been interested in history? For what reason did you elect to address the subject of the so-called "holocaust"? What prompted your interest? When did you start writing from a Revisionist perspective on the subject? Can you tell us about a few of your books and publications?


CARLO MATTOGNO

MATTOGNO: Having studied the humanities, my original interest was mainly directed toward philosophy, theology and the Bible, even though I also studied history. In the late 1970s I came upon an Italian translation of two books by Paul Rassinier, rightly considered the founder of historical Revisionism. These also appeared in English in 1978 under the titles *The Holocaust Story* and *The Lies of Ulysses* published years ago by the Institute for Historical Review. The prospect of Rassinier disrupted the canons of historiography of the "holocaust." The knowledge of the "court historians" was very superficial. This led me to deepen my studies, to better assess the contradictions raised by Rassinier.

My first readings about the holocaust were decisive, because my attention focused on the issue. This marked the beginning of my Revisionist activity. In the Italian translation of the brief of Léon Poliakov, indeed, I learned with dismay and surprise that while all other aspects of the National Socialist regime were fully clarified, thanks to documents seized by the Allies, only the "total extermination plan" directed against the Jews remained wrapped in mystery: "No document remained—or maybe it never existed," in the judgment of Poliakov.

In practice, all the "Holocaustians" had to go on was the evidence of the eyewitnesses. For this reason I started to collect and study these testimonies. In the book by Poliakov I had been struck in particular by the testimony of Kurt Gerstein, used to demonstrate the reality of homicidal gas chambers in the so-called eastern camps, Belzec, Sobibor and Treblinka, and presented as "very rare among the testimonies we have received on the operation of these camps." In 1985, after about six years of research, I published my first Revisionist study, dedicated to this witness: *Il rapporto Gerstein. Anatomia di un falso* ("The Gerstein Report: Anatomy of a Fraud"; *Sentinella d'Italia*, Monfalcone, Italy, 1985).

* * *

TBR: Was there any particular aspect of the legend of the holocaust that you discovered early in your research that jumped out at you as an impossibility, or as a weak point at which to attack the holocaust thesis?

MATTOGNO: From the beginning I started to realize that the problem of "eyewitnesses" was twofold: the witnesses who had given false testimony and the "court historians" who sought

to accredit the false testimony with omissions and falsifications.

For example, to keep the testimony of Gerstein, Poliakov, among other things, had falsified the surface (floor) area of an alleged gas chamber in Belzec, which was to contain 700-800 people, writing "93" square meters instead of "25." In a subsequent article (1964), which presented the Gerstein dossier, Poliakov repeated the forgery, forgetting to make the lie at all believable. By his imaginary calculations, the volume of the space, 45 cubic meters, would make the "gas chamber" 48 centimeters (or 18.9 inches) high—an absurd impossibility [unless, of course, you are gassing very short dwarves.—Ed.].

Gerald Reitlinger, in his *The Final Solution* (the second book that I read on the holocaust), had reconstructed the history of the alleged Auschwitz gas chamber and extracting quotes from various testimonies that, however, considered as a whole, were individually unreliable and mutually contradictory. The apex of the fallacy of the holocaust was achieved by Raul Hilberg in his famous work *The Destruction of European Jews*, which I exposed in 2008.

At the beginning it had a record still rather small (about a thousand documents) and my attention was directed mainly to the study of evidence. After the publication of two books by Jean-Claude Pressac on Auschwitz (*Auschwitz: Technique and Operation of the Gas Chambers*, 1989; and *Les crématoires d'Auschwitz. La machinerie du meurtre de masse*, 1993), and especially since 1995, the year of my first access to the Moscow archives and a series of study tours in the archives of many countries in Eastern Europe in the company of Juergen Graf, my documentation has been greatly enriched.

The "criminal traces" allegedly found were referring to normal projects without anything suspicious, related to the actual needs of the moment and concentrated chronologically during the construction of the crematoria."

I began a scientific investigation into the issue of cremation at Auschwitz, a subject on which I have collected extensive documentation. My study *The Auschwitz Crematoria: A Historical and Technical Study* already announced years ago and briefly summarized in the work of Germar Rudolf's *Dissecting the Holocaust* (Theses & Dissertations Press, Chicago, 2003; also *The Crematory Ovens of Auschwitz and Birkenau*, 373-412), has experienced great difficulty in being published, not least because of its size: it contains over 500 pages of text and over 600 documents and photographs. However, it shows the material inability of the ovens in the crematoria of Auschwitz-Birkenau to handle the massive job, and consequently the impossibility of a mass gassing of Jews or anyone else.

In another study, entitled *Auschwitz: Open Air Incinerations* (Theses & Dissertations Press, Chicago, 2005), I have also demonstrated the impossibility of a mass-air cremation. Another important issue is what, to paraphrase the famous slogan of Robert Faurisson, I have defined "*No holes/No gas chamber(s)*" and documented in an article that has the same name for the subtitle: "A Historical-Technical Study of the Holes in the Roof of Morgue 1 of Crematorium II at Birkenau for Introducing Zyklon-B" (in *The Revisionist*, vol. 2, No. 4, December 2004, 387-410, now out of print).

Similarly one could say: "No mass incineration / No mass gassing." For the central position in the historiography of Auschwitz holocaust, this affects the whole "holocaust."

* * *

TBR: What surprises did you turn up in the process of your research?

MATTOGNO: The biggest surprise was the incredible vastness (over 88,000 pages) and the meticulousness of the Auschwitz *Zentralbauleitung* that I examined in Moscow, documenting everything, even the most insignificant things, but not the construction and operation of homicidal gas chambers.

The material in Robert Jan van Pelt's book *The Case for Auschwitz: Evidence from the Irving Trial* (2002) does not have any probative value.

The "criminal traces" allegedly found were referring to normal projects without anything suspicious, often unrealized, related to the actual needs of the moment and concentrated chronologically during the construction of the crematoria. They disappear completely from the documentation from the beginning of May 1943, when the new project of "special measures was launched to improve hygiene facilities" (*Sondermassnahmen für die Verbesserung der hygienischen Einrichtungen*) at Birkenau, which also affected the crematoria.

This explains why for as long as the crematoria of Birkenau played their alleged activities of extermination, from March 1943 to October 1944, there is [not] even a "criminal trace." In a book of 700 pages that will appear in Italy, entitled *The gas chambers at Auschwitz. Historical and technical study of Jean-Claude Pressac's "criminal traces" and Robert Jan van Pelt's "convergence of evidence,"* I have set out a complete critique, a detailed and radical view of these two authors on Auschwitz.

An archive of the *Zentralbauleitung* shows that the efforts of the SS were (surprisingly) in the opposite direction to that of extermination, as shown for example by the imposing documentation of a project, partially realized, of a hospital for prisoners in the field of BIII Birkenau.

* * *

TBR: Why do you, in your latest book, focus on the first

It's Official—Holocaustianity Now the Religion of the 'West'

By John Tiffany

Forget about Jesus, say the movers and shakers: We now have a new "official religion" in the lands that used to be known as Christendom. In a study on *Benoît XVI et les intégristes* ("Pope Benedict XVI and the fundamentalists"), in *Commentaire,* no. 125, spring 2009, pp 5-11), famous Roman Catholic sociologist Alain Besançon wrote: "On the scale of sacred things, there is nothing today that can challenge the *Shoah* for first place." (*Shoah* is Jewish jargon for the alleged holocaust; literally "catastrophe.")

Besançon is a member of the French Academy of Moral and Political Sciences (l'Académie des sciences morales et politiques). His works are increasingly focusing on religious history.

"At the top of scale," writes Besançon, "we have the *Shoah*. It may be assigned, going by external criteria, a near-religious rank. . . . Having become universal [this religion] maintains the Jewish people's standing as chosen, with the choosing done by the diabolical will of Hitler and not by the benevolent decision of God. It offers them up to the sympathy, in the strongest sense, of the Christian world. Ensuing from all this are changes in the scale of dignity, in the list of objects that can be touched only with trembling hands, in the hierarchy of values and in the prestige of those who defend them. Thus, ranking first, undeniably, is the *Shoah*. . . .

"One is tempted to state that the religion of the *Shoah* and the humanitarian religion, in their various combinations, form the civil religion of the Western democracies. . . . The heroes of the *Shoah* religion, followed by those of the humanitarian religion [such as Sister Emmanuelle—Ed.], find themselves at the top of the scale."

Above, the ruins of Crematorium II at Birkenau, a subcamp of the infamous Auschwitz, many times referred to as Auschwitz-Birkenau. Today the holocaust tale itself is in ruins, and the only way to maintain it is to ban the truth.

Not only do we have a new, official religion (which we never asked for and do not want), but already the witch-hunting and war against heretics has begun, as witness the persecution of the heroic Bishop Richard Williamson, among many others. ✦

gassing at Auschwitz? How was it different from the tales of later gassings? And how much time did you invest researching the material for this book?

MATTOGNO: I must state at the outset that *Auschwitz: The First Gassing—Rumor and Reality* [available from TBR Books] is just one of my three recent books that were published in English by Germar Rudolf before his arrest. Since then I have written many other Revisionist studies.

As for the choice of the theme, from the beginning I realized the importance of an organic study of the history of homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz, so I established a research program that I later followed over the years. Organic study means to examine the genesis of that story, its birth as crude propaganda at the end of 1941 and how it developed through various literary layers, until the final version eventuated, the currently dominant version.

In this framework there is also the first "murder by gassing." According to Holocaustian historiography, it would be the starting point of the alleged mass extermination that would lead later to the murderous "gas chambers" of Birkenau, passing through intermediate stages of the "gas chambers" of the crematorium I Stammlager and the so-called "bunker" in Birkenau.

According to this perspective, it is the birth of homicidal gas chambers, and the introduction would mark the first "official" use of Zyklon-B to kill people in the history of Auschwitz. It also represents the archetype of the alleged "selections" of prisoners registered for "gas chambers" of the field hospitals.

Since these early stages of the history of holocaust "gas chambers" are logically concatenated and chronological, it was necessary to examine them critically before addressing the issue of alleged gas chambers in the crematoria of Birkenau.

In two other studies specifically: *Auschwitz: Crematorium I and the Alleged Homicidal Gassing* (Theses & Dissertations Press, Chicago, 2005) and *The Bunkers of Auschwitz. Black Propaganda Versus History* (Theses & Dissertations Press, Chicago, 2004), I worked in two stages. The conclusion resulting from these studies is that on these three preliminary stages of the history of Auschwitz gas chambers, not only is there no evidence, but not even a "*criminal trace*"; they are based solely on unreliable and contradictory evidence and are contradicted by existing documents.

I have provided a critique of the history of the "gas chambers" of Auschwitz in about 1,500 pages.

This criticism is complemented by studies *The Auschwitz Crematoria*, which I have already mentioned, "The Morgues of the Crematoria at Birkenau in the Light of Documents" (in: *The*

Revisionist, vol. 2, Number 3, August 2004, 271-94), *Special Treatment in Auschwitz: Origin and Meaning of a Term* (Theses & Dissertations Press, Chicago, 2004), *The Central Construction Office of the Waffen-SS and Police Auschwitz* (Theses & Dissertations Press, Chicago, 2005), from another study, still unpublished, of the health care and "selections" of prisoners registered at Auschwitz, and then by a series of articles on important aspects of the history of Auschwitz. Overall in this area I have devoted about 3,500 pages.

The First Gassing. Rumor and Reality is a reworking of the report I presented to *The Ninth International Revisionist Conference* of 1989, which appeared the same year in *The Journal of Historical Review* (vol. 9 no. 2, 193-222) with the title *The First Gassing at Auschwitz: Genesis of a Myth*. The Italian text of the book, which came out in 1992 with the title *Auschwitz: la prima gasazione* (Edizioni di Ar, Padova) was ready in 1991, but at the same time I worked on several projects to study. Therefore the preparation required certainly less than a year, a few months to complete upgrades that are found in the English.

* * *

TBR: In a nutshell, what are the problems with regard to the establishment tales about the first gassing at Auschwitz?

MATTOGNO: The fundamental problem is that the history of the "first gassing" is based exclusively on incredibly contradictory testimony on all essential points, i.e., location, date, preparations made, performers of the gassing, technique, duration of the suffering of the victims, number and identity of victims, who evacuated the corpses, beginning and duration of the evacuation, the number of dead bodies. The only point on which the witnesses are in agreement, the "blue" color of the corpses, is false. From this mosaic of contrasting testimonies Danuta Czech composes a coherent and logical narrative through an arduous examination of the sources.

The documents on the one hand show that the former Soviet prisoners of war—who were among the alleged victims of the "first gassing"—arrived at Auschwitz more than a month later, in early October of 1941, while the gassing was carried out between September 3 and 5. It does not quite confirm the death of the alleged victims among detainees registered (*Bunkerbuch*, *Leichenhallebuch* e *Sterbebücher*).

* * *

TBR: When we here at TBR became aware of contradictory evidence regarding the tales of the holocaust and began our own research, we felt driven to let fellow Americans know about this astounding information. We naively thought that they would be as fascinated and interested as were we. Over time, however, we finally realized that not everyone is open to such information. In fact, many rejected it out of hand. Did you find the same reaction in Italy? What was the response to your early articles that took issue with the legend of mass gassings?

What kind of personal derision or attack did you suffer for letting your views and research be known, at the start?

MATTOGNO: In private I have not had such experiences, because I was always very cautious in making friends and acquaintances involved with my studies. I do not consider it my task to convince someone of the merits of my argument, although I gladly provide clarification to those who are sincerely interested. From the public at the outset, the general reaction to my first writings was silence, because their outreach was very limited in the beginning.

"Then when the supporters of the reality of the 'holocaust' were forced to deal with me, because my writings began to have a wider distribution, the accusation of 'anti-Semitism' has become their main criticism."

* * *

TBR: We feel certain you have been called an "anti-Semite." What does that label mean to you, and how do you feel about being referred to in that manner?

MATTOGNO: When the supporters of the reality of the "holocaust" were forced to deal with me, because my writings, especially through the Web, began to have a wider distribution, the accusation of "anti-Semitism" has become their main criticism. In this context, it has become an instrument of demonization on a personal level and "refutation" on that methodology. It is claimed that the Revisionist is "really" an "anti-Semite," that he intended only the rehabilitation of Nazism, and does so with sophistries and lies, so this activity is not historical, but ideological. The essential purpose is clearly to discourage the reading of Revisionist works.

Outside of Italy, the most virulent critics—I was moved by an American Jew, John C. Zimmerman—I have finally silenced with *An Accountant Poses as Cremation Expert* (in: G. Rudolf, C. Mattogno, *Auschwitz Lies: Legends, Lies, and Prejudices on the Holocaust*, Theses & Dissertation Press, 2005, 87-194).

After his retreat, critics came into action who work on various forums and what I call "The Zimmerman Emergency Committee," starting from such people as Sergey Romanov and Roberto Muehlenkamp, worthy students of their master. I replied at the time of their fallacious criticism in the book *Holocaust: Amateurs on the Web* (Effepi, Genoa, 2005), most recently with the article and Belzec holocaust theory of Roberto Muehlenkamp (published on the Web at: http://ita.vho.org/belzec_risposta_a_muelenkamp.pdf).

* * *

TBR: Conversely, was there support for your efforts? If so—from where did the support come (i.e., academia, free speech advocates, other Revisionists)?

MATTOGNO: The most important help came from my friend, fellow Revisionist researcher Juergen Graf (a member of TBR's contributing editorial board). He led a group of supporters from Germany, France and Belgium who have funded our study tours in the archives of Moscow and other cities in Eastern Europe. Our first visit to Moscow could take place thanks to a generous contribution from my Italian publisher. Fortunately, in Italy there is not the hysteria that prevails in other European countries. Since 1995, when the ban in France of a book by Graf was ordered by the minister of the interior, a group of academics drew up an appeal for freedom of the press and historical research. Today we can count on a few seasoned academics who support Revisionism directly or indirectly.

* * *

TBR: Obviously you have come a long way since that first step. Has anything happened that now makes you reassess your position or casts doubt upon your initial findings? I ask this question in light of what is currently happening with Bishop Williamson, as well as reading statements attributed to David Irving in which he has backed off from his initial conclusions to a degree.

MATTOGNO: From the beginning I was careful to explain the facts documented, of which I have personally checked the source. The acquisition of new documents, not only did not upset my original thesis, but has helped to complete and consolidate it. In practice, in my work I have developed the themes that were already contained in a summary of my first writings, "Il mito di sterminio ebraico" (1985), which appeared in English under the title "The Myth of the Extermination of the Jews" (in: *The Journal of Historical Review*, vol. 8, Nos. 2 and 3, 1988).

Of course I have corrected some small errors, but nothing has caused me to reverse any of my positions as resoundingly as has Irving. In this respect, I disagree with the ardor of the criticism some Revisionists have launched against him. Revisionism is not a religion and not a dogma (as is the case for the religion of Holocaustianity), so it does not have heresies. But a historian must also document what he believes, and this is the weakness of Irving's new position.

It is apparent that he was taught about the function of the eastern camps (Belzec, Sobibor and Treblinka), based on a British decoding of a German radio message of Jan. 11, 1943, that surfaced only in 2001. This message indicates the number of Jews deported in the three fields mentioned above and in that of Lublin, was a total of 1,274,166. The text speaks of "*Zugang*," "new arrivals," not "dead bodies" as Irving seems to believe. But this same figure in the same context (transport of Jews from eastern provinces in eastern Russia) also appears in the Korherr report, April 28, 1943. There is then [the question of] why Irving remained indifferent to the original German document, known for decades, and is instead converted in front of a simple UK decoding.

* * *

TBR: What is your personal assessment of the progress of Revisionism in eroding many of the "holocaust" claims? As an experienced researcher and true veteran of the battle for truth about the so-called holocaust, what advice or suggestions would you give to fellow Revisionists—especially novice ones?

MATTOGNO: If you want to view the body of holocaust historiography, the results of Revisionism—brilliantly exposed by Robert Faurisson in the report he read on Dec. 11, 2006, at the conference in Tehran (see www.fpp.co.uk/Auschwitz/Faurisson/at_Teheran_conf_2005.html)—are poor, marginal and do not affect its core. This however does not depend on a lack of incisiveness of historiographical Revisionism, but the fact that this corpus is in fact substantiated by ideology and, as mentioned above, a religious spirit.

The "holocaust" politically justified and founded the state of Israel. It gives the Hebrew community immunity and puts it beyond all criticism, with the blackmail of "anti-Semitism." The belief in Holocaustianity is now the moral basis of all Western

Want to know what 'Holocaust deniers' actually deny? And what they believe & why?

Holocaust Revisionism: The Arguments

By Juergen Graf & Bruno Montoriol
Introduction by Mario Consoli

Here is a book to set the historical record straight in regard to the holocaust. Chapters cover: the basic claims of the holocaust believers; the function of the holocaust in the world since 1945; a basic history of the Revisionist movement; the incredible claims of pro-holocaust historians; physical proof of the holocaust; documentary proof of the holocaust; eyewitnesses to the gassings; the Auschwitz legend; "crime scene" studies at Auschwitz; other "extermination" camps; the gas vans and mass shootings; six million "miracles"; where did they all go?; the invisible "elephant in the room"; the modern-day "Nessus shirt"; more. Softcover, 237 pages, #518, *$18* minus 10% for TBR subscribers. See form page 64 to order.

countries, starting from the Vatican and ending with the United States. As an ideological body of vital importance to Zionism, it is historically unassailable, because correcting it would mean the disappearance of the Zionist state of Israel.

Historical Revisionists are declared "anti-Semitic," meaning "anti-Jewish" (never mind that Arabs and various other non-Jews are Semites), because their research undermines the ideological foundations of Zionism, and because Israel pretends to represent all the Jews of the world, even though some Jews, even in Israel itself, oppose the Zionist entity.

* * *

TBR: In closing, we want to thank you on behalf of everyone who has read your articles, for your invaluable contribution to historical research, truth, and, hopefully, justice. Our last questions for you, Sr. Mattogno, are, considering what has taken place in your life since that initial step, would you do anything differently regarding imparting the knowledge gained through your research? And, what do you see as the future for the efforts of Revisionists worldwide to expose the dishonest claims of "eyewitnesses" and "survivors"?

MATTOGNO: I have always considered my primary research and the publication of its results, but I have never personally engaged in the dissemination of these results. For this and other reasons I do not publish any personal activities (meetings, conferences, debates etc.). And, obviously with some exceptions, I do not grant interviews. Moreover there is now a tool of communication far more valuable, the Web, which allows dissemination of Revisionist writings otherwise unimaginable. This has opened enormous opportunities for Revisionism, which has also greatly expanded its initial prospects. In fact now it is no longer simply to expose the dishonest claims of "eyewitnesses" and "survivors," but to present in a positive key historical, organic and wherever possible, complete information, and also to explain the criticism in a positive way.

To give just one example, the question of an "order of the Fuehrer" for the destruction of the Jews of Europe can no longer be limited to the finding that there is no such written order. It shows its deepest meaning only if it fits in its overall context.

The alleged "order of the Fuehrer" forwarded by Himmler to Hoess in June 1941 is claimed to have been against all Jews without exception, including those fit for work. As shown by Himmler to Wisliceny in 1942, it was only about Jews unable to work. The holocaust historiography was to demonstrate the existence of a double "order of the Fuehrer," one of total extermination, the other, later, partial extermination. However, according to the historiography of the "holocaust," Sobibor and Treblinka were opened in May and July 1942, after the alleged "order of the Fuehrer" of 1942, as pure extermination camps, that is, for the total and indiscriminate extermination of Jews and disabled people, unable to work. This would have required a third "order of the Fuehrer," notwithstanding the second, for the two camps mentioned above and Chelmno and Belzec, the other two camps in which total extermination of Jews was to have taken place.

In addition, the first order of the Fuehrer "is in open contradiction with the well-documented Nazi emigration policy (first) and evacuation (later) of the Jews. It is known that Jewish emigration was prohibited only from Himmler on Oct. 23, 1941, while the Madagascar Plan* (which required the transfer after the war of the Jews of Europe under German control to the island of Madagascar) was officially abandoned on February 10, 1942. But then—when, how and why was the policy of emigration or evacuation abandoned and allegedly replaced by a policy of extermination?

As for the future of Revisionism, as I explained before, the main obstacle is not historiographical, but political and ideological, so even the most historically unassailable proof remains without effect. Nevertheless, since our purpose is not to fight against the instrumental use that Zionism is the "holocaust," but to establish the historical truth, we will continue to deal with the issue from a purely historiographic angle. ✦

"As for the future of Revisionism, as I explained before, the main obstacle is not historiographical, but political and ideological, so even the most historically unassailable proof remains without effect."

Carlo Mattogno was born in 1951 in Orvieto, Italy. He has had a broad and also specialized education ranging from the classics to the military. After his Greek and Latin studies, he studied philosophy at the university level as well as Oriental and religious studies. While serving in the Italian army, he attended three military schools. Today he has become an accomplished linguist, researcher and a specialist in textual analysis. It was in 1979 that Mattogno began dedicating himself to the discipline of historical Revisionist research and writing. In Europe, he has been associated with the *Annales d'Histoire Révisionniste*, while in America, Mattogno has contributed to the success of several Revisionist publishing efforts. Among his hobbies are mountain climbing, cycling, and body building. Mattogno makes his home with his family in suburban Rome.

A TBR BOOK REVIEW

Auschwitz—The First Gassing: A Study in Rumor vs Reality

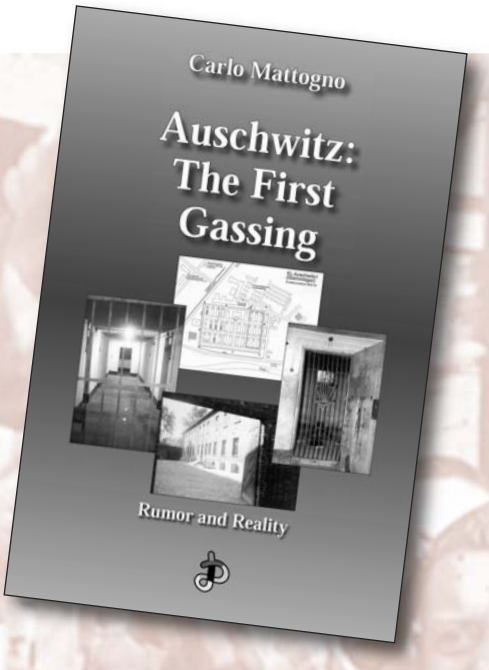
By Prof. Ray Goodwin

First published in Italian in 1992, the 159-page book *Auschwitz: The First Gassing*, by Carlo Mattogno, written from a Revisionist viewpoint, is abundantly proving itself able to withstand the test of time. As stated in the introduction by the author in July of 2005, "there have been numerous new developments in the field of historiography, none of which, though, has been important enough to mandate a change of this book's conclusions."

I rate this narrative as very high on the list of "must reads" for anyone, but especially for Revisionists and aspiring Revisionists. It addresses the subject of that very first "gassing," something to which perhaps not many of us have given much thought, as we are consumed by the overall scenario of the alleged genocidal campaign waged by National Socialist Germany against the Jews. But such a campaign of evil had to start somewhere—so, where and when, and how, did that very first gassing happen?

Sr. Mattogno answers these questions in a most competent and authoritative manner. His conclusions provide the Revisionist side of this issue with invaluable ammunition against those who believe and who propagate the Establishment version of history. This book is well documented, extensively footnoted, and includes many drawings and photographs that aid the reader in understanding the narrative. I would suggest that one view these drawings and photos first, as they are not interspersed in the narrative but are at the back of the book. One might thus better understand some of the claims of the "eyewitnesses" as they describe that very first gassing. The aspects of the task as so described will be clearer if one views the actual Block 11 and its physical construction beforehand.

Mattogno lays the groundwork for his wealth of information within the first three chapters—Genesis and Significance of the First Gassing, The Stage of the First Gassing: Block 11, and The Sources of the First Gassing. This is an excellent preliminary to the "coup de grace" of his work, Chapter IV: Critical and Comparative Source Analysis. If one imagines this step-by-step treatise as being a courtroom trial, the first three rounds (chapters) seem to greatly favor the prosecution, and will have those with an Establishment bent saying to themselves, "See! I told you so!" Even those with Revisionist leanings might be thinking



Auschwitz: The First Gassing

Famed Italian Revisionist Carlo Mattogno collected and analyzed all available testimonies on the subject of the first Auschwitz gassing. These testimonies varied so wildly, the charges are unbelievable. Discover the innumerable, inexplicable—even laughable—contradictions for yourself. Softcover, 159 pages, #515, ***$16*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

about reassessing their position a bit. This is indicative of good writing and skill in presenting the opening statement, and gives the very favorable and accurate impression that the author is indeed writing from the perspective of a neutral academic. That is a key value of Sr. Mattogno's work, as his chapter-by-chapter progression demonstrates his position of total objectivity.

This assessment of the supposed FIRST gassing applies nicely to all the other "eyewitness" and "survivor" accounts, and this book also describes the many confessions of Germans themselves in perpetrating this heinous crime. As a Revisionist, I am well aware of the counter-argument of those who still believe in and are trapped in the Establishment version that "even the Germans admit they committed these crimes; how can you be so foolish as to argue otherwise?" Mattogno reminds the reader of the post-war political climate and points out that the unrealistic confessions by Germans give indication of a zeal to please their captors. Other Revisionists have addressed this also, agreeing that the nature of those confessions demonstrates an anxiousness to say what the prosecution wants to hear, and to sign confessions written for them. The proper term for such is "under duress." Torture too got the Germans to say what their captors wanted to hear.

As the author describes in the first three chapters the accounts of "eyewitnesses, survivors," and German "confessors," even the most naïve reader will be aware of the contradictions in all their statements. Let's see—the deed occurred at Auschwitz, Block 11, in September 1941. No, that was July. October. Actually, 1942. Wait—it was not Jews, but 800 Russian prisoners of war and 250 inmates from the camp hospital. Or was it 300? Or 2,000? The Germans, of course, did this to "test" the efficiency of the best means of mass killing before putting it into practice. It seems that those vile Germans were not aware of how victims would react to Zyklon B, how long it would take to kill a room full of people, how much Zyklon B would have to be used, how much time it would take after the murders to clear the air so that bodies could be removed. And those Russians—were they commissars, officers, plain soldiers?

What effect did the hydrogen cyanide have on the bodies? Oh—they turned greenish. No—they were bluish. In truth, victims of HCN poisoning are distinctively red in color. Who removed the bodies? Camp medical personnel, say some witnesses. Wait—it was ordinary prisoners. Or maybe guards. And on and on, with impossible and contradictory claims.

These are only a handful of the massive contrasts in the statements of those whose testimony resulted in the executions of camp personnel in postwar trials. It is in Chapter IV that Carlo Mattogno rips into these contradictions, exposing them for the massive frauds and lies that they were and are. He does so in a most effective step-by-step manner that would convince any jury of freethinking people that this whole case is built on the weakest of claims. There is disagreement among witnesses (and even "confessors") in every aspect of this first gassing. And that statement is true regarding all claims, in every case and trial, of the extortionist fraud known as "Holocaustianity."

Even Jean-Claude Pressac, the great "debunker of Revisionists," admits that the claims regarding this first gassing are "unrealistic." In the final chapter (V), the author is like the courtroom attorney summarizing his case for the defense, and he then offers a brief and concise conclusion. After such a presentation, there is no verdict possible for the Germans except "not guilty."

Carlo Mattogno ably demonstrates that the story of this "first gassing" was "invented in October of 1941 by one of the centers for black propaganda within the secret resistance movement at Auschwitz." This book explains also why claims of this "first gassing" do not constitute a main feature of holocaust claims. Mattogno writes of several exterminationist organizations that do not mention this "first gassing" episode in any of their other claims. Perhaps they, as anyone who delves into the subject, reached the same conclusion: the claims about this "event" are too weak to substantiate accusations, and are "based solely on contradictory statements of alleged eyewitnesses and are discounted by the documents. It therefore has no historical foundation."

"As the author describes in the first three chapters the accounts of 'eyewitnesses,' 'survivors,' and German 'confessors,' even the most naïve reader will be aware of the contradictions in all their statements."

Mattogno explains how this claim has, however, become part of the historical record, and why references to it are still used to propagate the legend today. He shows how exterminationists like Danuta Czech and Robert Jan van Pelt use what they term "convergence of truth" to construct a mosaic of conflicting testimonies into a tale that is readily believed by the gullible.

How has the holocaust tale become ingrained within most societies? It is through the power of politics, academia, media and money that this greatest of frauds will continue to cause the gravest of problems to all nations of the world until it is put to the test, found to be fully wanting, and relegated to the dustbin of history. *Auschwitz: The First Gassing* gives us the weapon of truth—a truth gained through honest and dedicated research—with which to counter and destroy this evil and profitable lie. This book is not the first, nor is it likely to be the last, of many Revisionist items contributed by Carlo Mattogno in the admirable cause of "bringing history into accord with the facts." ✦

COMMENTARY

Catholic 'Holo-Heretic' Bishop Hounded by Thought Police

By Michael Hoffman

In January 2009, Bishop Richard Nelson Williamson's statement to Swedish television that there were no deaths by gassing in Auschwitz was broadcast. Monsignor Robert Wister, professor of church history at the Immaculate Conception School of Theology at Seton Hall University in New Jersey, called the bishop a "liar," and Pope Benedict XVI ordered Williamson to withdraw his remarks if he wanted to continue to be recognized as a bishop in the Roman Catholic Church.

BISHOP WILLIAMSON

Also in January, the pope lifted an automatic excommunication, which Bishop Williamson and his three brother bishops of the traditionalist Society of St. Pius X (SSPX) had incurred, on technical grounds, many years ago, when they were consecrated to the episcopate by archbishops Marcel Lefebvre and Castro de Mayer without the permission of Pope John Paul II. The lifting of the excommunications was opposed by the chief rabbi of Rome, Riccardo Di Segni.

After Bishop Williamson's interview with Swedish television, he became the center of an international media furor on front pages and television screens around the globe. He was threatened with five years imprisonment in Germany, three years imprisonment in Argentina (where he was then based) and prosecution in France. In the rest of the West he was fashioned into the wickedest man alive.

Eventually his own SSPX priestly order terminated his seminary rectorship in Argentina, after which Argentina expelled him. His superior, Bishop Bernard Fellay, called his skepticism regarding homicidal gassing "nonsense" and ordered him silenced.

Bishop Fellay's decision was explained to traditional Catholics by Rev. Fr. Arnaud Rostand, the SSPX superior in America: "[T]he mission of the Society of St. Pius X is . . . one of defending and living the Catholic faith. . . . The question of the holocaust is a historical one, not a question of faith. . . . [I]t is of secondary importance and cannot be allowed to become an obstacle to the society's primary mission.

"Because of the threat Bishop Williamson's comments on the holocaust pose to the society's mission . . . Bishop Fellay deemed it necessary [to] act firmly in this regard. As the superior of the society of St. Pius X, God gives him the grace to make such decisions. . . . It is not for us to second-guess him . . . but to support him." (*Regina Coeli Report*, April 2009, p. 3.)

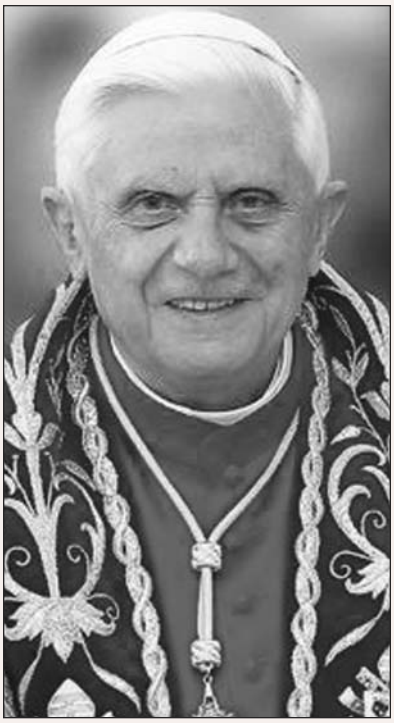
Fr. Rostand implies that truth is not the primary mission, and the substitution of Auschwitz for Christ, which is at the heart of what Bishop Williamson is contending against in his rejection of the execution gas chamber legend, is an "obstacle" to the "primary mission." There is an appeal not to "second-guess" the ruling of a prelate (Bishop Fellay) who makes decisions based on "God's grace," a strange plea coming from the SSPX, which has sometimes disobeyed (and rightly so) the rulings of popes.

There is also the insinuation that Bishop Williamson seeks to transform the SSPX into a holocaust debating society. In fact, he has mentioned the gas chambers in public exactly twice in 20 years (1989 and January, 2009). Williamson's public articulations of doubts about Auschwitz execution gassings are not only

his right as a shepherd of Christ's flock, they serve as a frontline oxygen tent against the spiritual poison gas that is the "*shoah*" (short for "*YomHaShoah*," the "holocaust" dogma of the Israeli state, which, under the current and previous pontiff, seems to have become the new theology of the church itself).

Cardinal Roger Mahony of Los Angeles, in a diocesan order co-signed by the American Jewish Committee, banned Williamson from every church in Los Angeles. Mahony is the target of a federal child molestation investigation. He has been a major facilitator of priestly child molestation since his days as the bishop of Stockton. After Stockton, John Paul II made him archbishop of Los Angeles (1985) and then a cardinal (1991).

The Catholic bishops of Germany have also displayed a rabbinic penchant for revenge and banned Williamson from their churches. If Bishop Williamson were a "gay" activist or an abortion legalization supporter, he would find the doors of the churches of Germany and the Los Angeles diocese wide open.



POPE BENEDICT VXI
Please stand up for us all.

But the move that took the Williamson affair to a new level of "Twilight Zone" surrealism was the ruling by Pope Benedict's secretariat of state that Bishop Williamson must recant his Auschwitz gassing doubts in order to assume his office as bishop. This amounts to a *de facto* papal imprimatur bestowed upon the Auschwitz gas chamber accounts. Suddenly Revisionism, an epistemology, was placed on a newly revived *Index Prohibitorum*.

One can deny the Virgin Birth in Germany. One can claim Blessed Mary was a harlot. One can deny the Resurrection of Jesus. Anyone is free to doubt the Israeli holocaust against Palestinians and doubt the Allied holocausts against Dresden and Nagasaki. But sacred dogma that cannot be doubted is found in Auschwitz.

The Vatican was transfixed by the need to get back into the good graces of the Israeli rabbinate that had severed relations due to the Bishop Williamson affair. This was the rabbinate whose talons were fresh with the blood of 1,400 Palestinians slaughtered in Gaza in December and January: "Rabbis in the Israeli army told battlefield troops in January's Gaza offensive they were fighting a 'religious war' against gentiles, according to one army commander's account. . . . 'Their message was very clear: We are the Jewish people; we came to this land by a miracle; God brought us back to this land; and now we need to fight to expel the gentiles who are interfering with our conquest of this holy land.' . . . A booklet handed out to soldiers was found to contain a rabbinical edict against showing the enemy mercy." (*New York Times,* March 22, 2009; Reuters, March 20, 2009.)

The Israeli rabbis encouraged the Israeli military in its slaughter of hundreds of Palestinian children, and yet the pope panders to these rabbis. Here we see the ineradicable prestige that comes from being a media icon and the venerated subject of innumerable "holocaustomania" movies—no massacre of Palestinian children that the rabbis may have instigated can diminish their standing with the Vatican. Here we gain insight into why the pope lends his prestige to the Yad Vashem "holocaust" hype in the Israeli state while paying no attention to the Israeli holocaust in Gaza: Palestinians are not media icons and do not have influence over the Western media. The supreme irony in the Vatican's adoption of the "*shoah*" theology rests in the fact that at the end of February 2008, Matan Vilnai, the Israeli deputy minister of defense, called for the *shoah* (extermination) of the Palestinians of Gaza.

Faith in the alleged "Auschwitz *shoah*" has been made a requirement for holding office in the Catholic Church. According to the Vatican Secretariat of State, Williamson cannot be recognized as a Catholic bishop until he recants, i.e. "distances himself" from his views "in an absolutely unequivocal and public manner."

To revive, in 2009, recantation, the discredited fixture of the Inquisition, which entailed an order to prisoners of conscience to retract and make public confession of error, is remarkable in light of the degree to which the modern Vatican desires to appear progressive in other matters, for example with regard to astronomy and Galileo, and Darwin and evolution. However, when it comes to the defense of the sacrosanct dogmas of Judaism and Zionism, a resort to primitive practices is revived without shame. ✦

Michael A. Hoffman II is the author of the recent, encyclopedic book *Judaism Discovered.* (Hardcover, 1,100 pages. $45 + $5.50 U.S. S&H. Send $50.50 total: Independent History, Box 849, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83816. See also www.RevisionistHistory.org.) Hoffman studied at the State University of New York at Oswego, under Richard Funk and Faiz Abu-Jaber; and at Hobart College under Francis J.M. O'Laughlin. A former reporter for the New York bureau of the Associated Press, he is the author of six other books of history and literature, and the editor of the bulletin *Revisionist History*.

Exiled Catholic Waffen SS Gen. Leon Degrelle Educates Pope on '79 Visit to Auschwitz

A Letter to His Holiness Pope John-Paul II, Vatican City:

Most Holy Father:

I am Leon Degrelle, and I was the leader of Belgian Rexism (the "Rexist" Movement) before World War II. During the war, I was the commander of the Belgian Volunteers on the Eastern Front, and fought in the 28th Walloon Division of the Waffen SS. This will certainly not be regarded as a recommendation by everyone. I am, however, a Catholic like you, and I believe that I am thus entitled to write to you as a brother in the faith.

I am concerned by the announcement in the press that during your coming visit to Poland, from June 2-12, 1979, you are going to concelebrate Mass with all the Polish bishops at the former concentration camp of Auschwitz. Let me say straightaway that I find it very edifying to pray for the dead, whoever they may be, and at any place, even in front of the brand-new crematory ovens with their immaculate firebricks.

Even so, I am apprehensive. The fact of being Polish and your adherence to this loyalty ceaselessly reappears in your pontifical behavior. It is human. You are a patriot who participated very deeply in your youth in a tough, bellicose conflict. If old resentments made too strong an impression on you, however, you might be tempted to take part, having now become pope, in secular quarrels which history has still not sufficiently clarified. What responsibility, for example, did the various belligerents have for the outbreak of the second world war? What role did certain instigators play? Everyone knows that your prime minister, Col. Beck, was a rather dubious individual. Did he act with the requisite degree of level-headedness in 1939? Did he not reject, with undue arrogance, certain chances of reaching an accommodation in 1939 with the German government?

And what about later on? Was the war really as it has been described? What were the faults, or even the crimes, of both sides?

Above: SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer Leon Degrelle receives holy communion during a Mass in the city of Cherkassy (Ukraine), where he would get injured on the eastern front in the year 1944—and be proven as a warrior to be reckoned with.

Have their respective aims always been evaluated objectively? Has not enemy doctrine been misrepresented, either through failing to give it proper consideration, or deliberately because propaganda demanded it? Were not plans attributed to the enemy, and acts assumed to have taken place, whose real existence has never been substantiated?

The church has always been much better informed than anyone else. For 2,000 years, however, it has had a policy of circumspection, and it has always avoided taking up precipitous positions.

It has only ever set out to judge from evidence, and to do so in a calm manner, when time has sorted out the rages and the pas-

sions, and the wheat from the tares [An injurious weed resembling wheat when young, mentioned in Matt. 13:24-30.—Ed.].

In particular, [the church] was conspicuous for extreme restraint during World War II. It was carefully guarded not to peddle the lunatic speculations prevalent at the time. When you are on your native soil, Most Holy Father, and particularly at Auschwitz (where you may perhaps be recaptivated by certain incomplete and partisan visions of the past) are you simply going to pray?

I fear above all that your prayers, and even simply your presence in such places, may be immediately diverted from their profound significance and used as a smoke-screen by unscrupulous propagandists, who will employ them to relaunch hate campaigns under your cover. These campaigns are based on lies and have poisoned the whole subject of Auschwitz for more than 25 years.

Yes, I mean lies. The legend of the massive exterminations at Auschwitz exploited the collective psychosis, which, owing to uncontrolled gossip, had unhinged numerous World War II internees. Since 1945 the whole world has been assailed by this legend. Hundreds of lies have been repeated in thousands of books in an increasingly virulent rage. They are reproduced in full color in apocalyptic films, which are outrageous in the way they flay not only truth and probability, but commonsense, the most elementary arithmetic and the facts themselves.

I have been told, Most Holy Father, that you were in the resistance during World War II, with all the physical risks entailed in a form of warfare contrary to international law. Some add that you were interned at Auschwitz. Like so many others you left it, since here you are pope: a pope who, from all the evidence, did not smell too much Zyklon B gas! Having been on the spot, Your Holiness must know better than anyone else that the mass gassings of millions of people never took place. Sectarian propagandists hark back so much to these great collective massacres, but did you (as a prime witness) personally see just one being carried out?

People certainly suffered at Auschwitz, but others have suffered too. All wars are cruel. Hundreds of thousands of women and children were horribly carbonized on the direct orders of the Allied heads of state. At least as many "bought it" at Dresden or Hamburg, at Hiroshima or Nagasaki, as suffered or sometimes died in the concentration camps of the Third Reich. (Of the internees, 25 percent were there for political reasons or were members of the resistance, and 75 percent were conscientious objectors, sexual perverts or common criminals.)

Exhaustion used to eat them up. The collapse of morale would eliminate the weaker souls. The cruelties of some guards, which are inevitable in any prison system, further added to the bitterness of the loss of individual privacy from having so many people crowded together. Some of these guards were Germans, but more often than not they were non-Germans: "Kapos" and other internees who had become the torturers of their companions. There must also have been some depraved individuals who originated, in one camp or another, novel ways of killing people, tortures, monstrous whims and summary murders.

Despite all the above, the Calvary of the majority of the exiles would have come to an end in the joy of the long-awaited day of the return to peace, had not the catastrophe of epidemics such as typhus, which killed many thousands, befallen them during the last weeks. These epidemics were infinitely increased by the incredible bombings, which severed the railway-lines and roads, and sent boats loaded with refugees straight to the bottom, as at Lübeck. These raids annihilated the electric networks, the water pipes and the reservoirs, cut off all revictualling, imposed famine everywhere, and rendered all transport of evacuees appalling.

Two-thirds of the internees who died during World War II perished at this time, victims of typhus, dysentery, starvation, and of the interminable delays in the pulverized channels of communication. This is established by the official figures. At Dachau, for example, following the same statistics of the International Committee, 54 internees died in January 1944 and 101 in February 1944. In 1945, however, 2,888 died in January and 3,977 in February. Of the total of 25,613 internees who died in this camp in 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944 and 1945, 19,296 perished during the last seven months of hostilities. At that time the aerial terrorism of the Allies no longer even served a military purpose, since Allied victory had been assured from the beginning of 1945. It no longer required this last dreadful pulping in any way.

"I fear above all that your prayers, and even simply your presence in such places, may be immediately diverted from their profound significance and used as a smoke-screen by unscrupulous propagandists."

Without the savage folly of these blind poundings, thousands of internees would have survived, instead of being converted into macabre exhibits in April and May 1945. Swarms of press and film carrion-beetles bustled about these exhibits, greedy for photos and films. These were taken at sensational angles and were of an assured commercial yield. They still went to the trouble later on of retouching, superimposing, distorting and faking these visual documents in order to add finishing touches to the horror, which produced even more hatred.

The information "artists" could just as easily have taken miles of similar film of the bodies of German women and children, except that they were a hundred times more numerous. They had died in exactly the same way: from hunger and from cold, or machine-gunned on the same frozen flat-wagons and on the same blood-stained roads. But as with the photos of the immense extermination

FOX PHOTOS/GETTY IMAGES

***Life* magazine published this photo** of Leon Degrelle (you can see his foot thrust out in front, right) being arrested by Belgian police in 1936. Early in his career Degrelle had been deemed a threat to the powers that be due to his criticism of Belgian political policy and because his speeches were attracting huge crowds of disaffected Belgians—both Wallonian and Flemish.

of German towns, which had buried 600,000 bodies, care was taken not to make such pictures known. They might have caused disquiet and, above all, prevented hatred. . . . The truth is that in 1945 typhus, dysentery, hunger and the numberless blastings of an unchecked air force, hit foreign internees and the civilians of the Third Reich indiscriminately.

They were both matched by abominations of a type [predicted for] the End of the World.

As for the rest, Most Holy Father, the assertions about an explicit plan for genocide, and in particular, the alleged entombing of millions of Jews in phantom Zyklon B gas chambers at Auschwitz, have been hurled and hurled again in an incredible din for so many years. They do not, however, stand up to the slightest serious scientific examination. In 30 years not a single document has been able to furnish the slightest official proof.

It is ridiculous to imagine, and above all to pretend, that 24,000 people could have been gassed at Auschwitz each day in batches of 3,000 at a time in a room of 400 cubic meters. Still less could this have happened, in batches of 700 or 800, in buildings with a floor space of 25 square meters and a height of 1.9 meters, as has been claimed with regard to Belzec. Twenty-five square meters is equivalent to the floor space of a bedroom.

Would you succeed, Most Holy Father, in putting 700 or 800 people in your bedroom?

[This] 700 to 800 people on 25 square meters works out at 30 people to the square meter. A square meter 2 meters high is the size of a telephone booth. Can you picture, Your Holiness, 30 people piling into a phone booth in St. Peter's Square or at the Great Seminary of Warsaw? Or into a simple shower stand?

If the miracle of 30 human bodies planted like asparagus in the goldfish bowl of a telephone booth, or the one of the 800 people crowded around your camp bed, had ever been realized, a second miracle would have immediately been indispensable. Otherwise the 3,000 people (the equivalent of two regiments) crammed together so fantastically in the Auschwitz chamber, or the 700 to 800 people piled up at Belzec (on account of having 30 occupants to the square meter), would have perished almost immediately as they would have been asphyxiated by the lack of oxygen.

There would not even have been any need for gas. Before one had finished piling up the last arrivals, bolting the doors and dropping the gas into the room, most would have already stopped breathing. The Zyklon B would reach only corpses. . . .

As anyone interested in science can find out, this Zyklon B was, in any case, inflammable, adhesive and dangerous to use. A 21-hour wait would consequently have been necessary, even indispensable, before the first corpse was pulled out of the wondrous chamber.

As has been related to us with great pleasure and a thousand spicy details, one would then have been able to extract all the gold teeth and all the filled teeth, the latter being prudent hiding-places for diamonds. This would supposedly have been done to each batch of 6,000 rigid jaws (3,000 people), which death had drawn together, and to 48,000 jaws each day—if one believes the official figure of 24,000 gassed every day in Auschwitz alone. . . .

Simply confining oneself to the 6 million dead Jews which propaganda ceaselessly repeats to us over and over again (some

have doubled or tripled the figure), these [tooth pullers] would still have been in full operation for years after the war. These [dental] extractions, and these alone, with 10 hours of uninterrupted labor, would have taken up 1,875 working days of the whole team.

But these extractions were only a preliminary formality. It appears that it was also necessary to crop millions of heads of hair. Then, according to what all the 'historians' of Auschwitz affirm *ex cathedra*, all the anuses and wombs were next examined, before the bodies were passed to the ovens. This was in order to retrieve the diamonds and pieces of jewelry which might have been in the depths of these anuses and wombs to filch! Can you imagine it, Most Holy Father? Six million anuses and three or four million wombs to scour from top to bottom. . . . The whole business is crazy! And we have not mentioned the complementary activities: the manufacture of fertilizer and cakes of soap, which certain people, like the raving Professor Poliakov, have noted without flinching!

These gassings, croppings, extractions and organ scourings were supposedly repeated on 6,000,000 Jews, or on 7,000,000, or (according to Father Riquet) on 15 million, or (according to the *Larousse Dictionary*) on 20 million (more than the number of Jews in the whole world)! If it was necessary to accept the official claims of the manipulators of the "history" of Auschwitz as correct, these operations would still be continuing! You could still hold your nose near the gas chambers, Most Holy Father, and still perspire from the heat of the Auschwitz ovens during your concelebrated mass!

"Only the unfathomable and unimaginable stupidity of fools can explain how so much nonsense could be invented, related, proclaimed with great trumpet blasts, filmed in an extraordinary barrage, and believed."

If the number of real and natural deaths at Auschwitz had been multiplied by 10 or 20, the swindle could have maintained a certain aspect of verisimilitude. But as for the gassings of 700 or 800 people per bedroom, too much lying ends up looking grotesque. Only the unfathomable and unimaginable stupidity of fools can explain how so much nonsense could be invented, related, proclaimed with great trumpet blasts, filmed in an extraordinary barrage, and believed. [And what of the enormous amount of energy required to reduce those 6 million bodies to dust after gassing?—Ed.]

"I believe," some individual bravely declared about the holocaust, "everything I've been told!"

What an exemplary admission.

When the Mass is concelebrated at Auschwitz all hearts will be gripped by love of God and man, and will participate in a renewal of the sacrifice. How can one imagine for a minute, Most Holy Father, that a priest, a Pope, could seem to screen waves of such stupid hatred and such extravagant lies under his pallium, at the very moment he elevated the chalice to heaven? Such hatred and lies are the complete opposite of the touching teaching of Christ. No. Certainly not. It is just not possible.

A hundred paces from Auschwitz's fake gas chamber, your message can only be one of charity, fraternity and, equally, one of truth, without which all doctrine collapses. You are going to Auschwitz in order to be moved and to contemplate at one of the high places of human suffering. The causes of that suffering and those responsible will be determined objectively with time by a serene history. They will not be determined by resorting to forced confessions or the digressions of false witnesses.

The pope is above these affrays. He is close to the souls who have suffered, and who, by suffering, have risen spiritually, for there is no purgatory, Calvary or death, which cannot become sublime.

Sacrifice, physical and mental suffering, and anguish, have caused great flourishings of the soul to spring up in lives which might normally have remained mediocre. This happened everywhere: on the battlefields of World War II, where so many soldiers fell after immense sufferings, as much as in the work camps where numerous people died, victims of conflicts which overtook and crushed them. Such was the case at Auschwitz, and such was the case on the Eastern Front throughout the years of struggle and sacrifice by millions of young Europeans who, from 1941 to 1945, faced the Communist onslaught.

Atrocities have certainly been committed throughout the entire history of man. Auschwitz, at any rate, was not the first and it will not be the last. We are seeing that only too well at the moment, when so many defenseless women and children are [still] being massacred in the Palestinian camps. They are being reduced to pulp by the Israeli air force, which is making the Law of Retaliation rebound on to innocent people, in whose memory, unfortunately, a concelebrated mass will probably never be sung. . . . Powerful people have abused their power hundreds of times. Nations have lost their heads. Not just one in particular, but all of them. Alongside millions of pure and unselfish hearts who offered their youth to an ideal, Germany has had, like everyone else, its share of detestable beings guilty of inadmissible violence. But what country has not?

Did not the France of the French Revolution invent the Terror, the guillotine and the executions by drowning in the Loire? Napoleon did not intern people, but did he not forcibly enlist hundreds of thousands of civilians from occupied countries, who were sent to die for his glory? There were 51,000 just from Belgium. That is to say more Belgians than perished during the first world war, or in the concentration camps of the Third Reich.

Nearer our own time, in 1944 and 1945, did not a certain de Gaulle preside over the massacre of tens of thousands of opponents

Few know it, but Leon Degrelle was friends with the famous French actor who portrayed Zorro, Alain Delon. At left the two are shown on the Spanish set of *Zorro*. The Spaniards, due to their admiration for those willing to fight the Communists (after their own horrendous experience with Communists during the Spanish Civil War), continued to be outspoken admirers of the goals and aims of national socialism.

who had been dubbed "collaborators"? More recently still, in Indochina and Algeria, did not France cram hundreds of thousands of people into extremely harsh concentration camps, where sadists were not lacking? Did not these people include not only the rebellious and those who refused to submit, but hostages, and ordinary civilians rounded up in large numbers? A French general even made a public eulogy of torture.

And what about Britain, with its bombardments of unfortified cities like Copenhagen, its execution of Sepoys tied to the mouths of cannons, its crushing of the Boers, and its Transvaal concentration camps, where thousands of women and children perished in indescribable misery? And what of Churchill unleashing his abominable terror bombings on the civilian population of the Reich, which burnt them in their cellars, annihilated about 200,000 innocent men, women and children in one night in the gigantic crematory of Dresden? I use the word "about" because only an approximate estimate could be made by calculating the weight of the ashes.

And what about the United States? Did it not rise in power thanks to the frightful slavery of millions of blacks, who were branded like animals, and thanks to the almost complete extermination of the Red Indians, who had been the original owners of the coveted territory? Was it not the dispenser of the atomic bomb in 1945? Even yesterday, did it not number undoubted torturers amongst its troops in Vietnam?

And we have not even dwelt on the tens of millions of victims of the tyranny of the USSR, or on its present-day gulags. I strongly fear that no one will breathe a word about them at the time of your next visit to the "restored" Auschwitz camp, which has itself been void of occupants for decades.

No one will deny that life at Auschwitz was hard and sometimes very cruel. In the camps of the victors of 1945, however, the sadists and the torturers had quickly come to blossom in equal numbers. They did so, moreover, with less excuse, if one accepts that a world war is capable of providing excuses. . . .

I would not like to spoil, Most Holy Father, the pleasure which you are going to have in rediscovering your country. Even so, I must point out the following: You have been keen to demonstrate the moral elevation of your valiant native land to best advantage by glorifying its admirable patron, Saint Stanislaus. Has not your native land, however, also known times of crime and baseness? When you come to tread the Polish soil of Auschwitz, which is so evocative of the last Jewish tragedy, would it be improper (if one wanted to be fair) to recall innumerable other Jews who were earlier put to death in horrible pogroms, which occurred right across your country for centuries? These Jews were tortured, had their throats slit, and were hanged by your fellow countrymen. Though Catholics, they have not always been any the more angelic.

I can still hear the Apostolic Nuncio at Brussels telling me, at his excellent table, how the Polish peasants used to crucify Jews on the doors of their barns. He had previously been nuncio at Warsaw, and was to be the future Cardinal Micara.

"Those Jew pigs!" the unctuous prelate would exclaim, in a spirit which hardly reflected the gospels. Believe me, these words were spoken just like that.

Was the church itself, Most Holy Father, always so tender? Even in the mid-18th century it still used to burn Jews with great pomp and ceremony, especially right in the middle of the town of Madrid. The church, however, used to burn them alive! The Inquisition was not a sheepfold. The massacres of the Albigensians were perpetrated under the aegis of St. Thomas Aquinas. The massacre of St. Batholomew's Eve was the joy and heart's delight of the pope, your predecessor, who rose in the dead of night to celebrate this happy event with an enthusiastic *Te Deum*. He even arranged to commemorate it by striking a medal! And what about the 30,000 so-called witches, who were burnt at the stake throughout Christendom? Even in the last century the papacy was still enforcing

the ghetto at Rome.

Essentially, Most Holy Father, we are worth very little, be we pope or ayatollah, Parisians or Prussians, Soviets or New Yorkers. There is nothing to glory in unduly. We have all been, in our bad moments, as savage as one another. The fact that we are all on a par does not justify anything or anybody, but it does nevertheless oblige us not to hand out excommunications or absolutions with too much impetuosity or "benevolence."

Human savagery will only be driven back by answering hatred with fraternity. Hate disarms itself, as everything disarms itself, but not by being endlessly served up again with ever sharper sauces, nor by being exacerbated, as in the case of Auschwitz, with a lot of lunatic exaggerations, lies and false "confessions." The latter have been stacked with screaming contradictions, and were extracted by torture and terror in both Soviet and American jails. In the hideous era of Nuremberg they were just the same.

Some people might have thought that the freebooters of the concentration camp exhibitionism and the forgers who have turned the "6 million Jews" into the most remunerative financial swindle of the century, were at last going to put an end to this exploitation.

An imposing religious ceremony, however, is going to unfurl itself in your presence, amid the fake set on Auschwitz's stage. Thanks to all its pomp, a strong attempt is going to be made, by means of a gigantic barrage from television and the press, to turn you into an unquestioned endorser for checks of hatred. Your name is worth its weight in gold to all these gangsters. As if the first holocaust was not enough, the whole world is going to be left a holocaust No. 2. It will not cost a billion dollars this time, since Your Holiness will have furnished brazen producers with the most sumptuous of extras for absolutely nothing.

"Human savagery will only be driven back by answering hatred with fraternity. Hate disarms itself, as everything disarms itself, but not by being endlessly served up."

Whatever its circulation and impact amongst the dupes may have been, holocaust No. 1 was nothing but a gigantic Hollywood racket of rare vulgarity. It was above all aimed at emptying the pockets of hundreds of millions of ill-informed viewers. Its damage could only be temporary, however, for one would soon have been forced to note the farcical nature of its extravagances. They would not stand up to the conscientious examination of an historian.

On the other hand, Most Holy Father, this holocaust of yours will be produced with great ceremony at Auschwitz itself. This will be done by a pope present in the flesh and blood, dressed in all his pontifical majesty, and anointed with truthfulness. In the eyes of a Christendom hoaxed by sacrilegious manipulators, this holocaust No. 2 with a pope facing a sacred altar strongly runs the risk of appearing to be a quasi-divine confirmation of all the propaganda hatched by hatemongers and usurers. This will be especially so at the time of the sacrifice.

Your evocation of the war in front of the Polish tombs at Monte Casino has already disturbed many of the faithful. If one is to believe what the press said at the time, you appear to have retained only certain fragmentary and partisan aspects of it. Your ostentatious appearance at Auschwitz, Most Holy Father, can only disturb even more of them, for there is no doubt that you are going to be "taken for a ride" as the popular saying goes. It is obvious.

This religious ceremony, certainly at the moment of the concelebration, may seem to your mind to be purely an appeal for the reconciliation of men to replace, at last, men's hatred. The freebooters of the press and screen, however, have firmly decided to make you dive, miter first and in your brand-new white cassock, into this yawning trap of Auschwitz.

"*Homo homini lupus*" (man is wolf to man), say the sectarians.

"*Homo homini frater*" (man is brother to man), says every Christian who is not a hypocrite. We are all brothers: the internee suffering behind his barbwire and the haggard soldier on edge behind his sub-machine gun. All of us who survived till 1945 must pardon and must love: you the persecuted person who has become pope, I the warrior who has become persecuted, and the millions of human beings who all lived through the immense tragedy of World War II, with our ideals, our weaknesses and our faults. Life does not have any other meaning. God does not have any other meaning.

Well, what else matters in the end?

In spite of the spiritual imprudences that may be involved with a pope taking positions in unsettled historical debates, and in spite of the hate-filled fanatics who will exploit the dramatic nature of your epic without delay, I will (from the remoteness of my distant exile) add my devotion to you on the day you celebrate your Mass at Auschwitz.

I am, Most Holy Father, filially yours. ✦

—Léon Degrelle

Belgian Waffen SS Gen. Leon Degrelle was an individual of exceptional intellect, dedicated to Western culture. What Degrelle has to say is vastly important and has great relevance to the continuing struggle today for the survival of civilization as we know it. This clever letter from Degrelle to Pope John-Paul II was discovered, translated and submitted by John Nugent, a rights activist for Euro-Americans and a budding political figure. Nugent is a former U.S. Marine. Nugent recently appeared on national television and radio in regard to the shooting at the Holocaust Memorial Museum.

FDR OK'd Sneak Attack on Japan Six Months Before Pearl Harbor

A CRUCIAL HISTORICAL FACT, hitherto secret, will force you to revise your understanding of recent history: Franklin Roosevelt planned, long before Pearl Harbor, a devastating sneak attack on the Japanese homeland with bombers. Hypocritically, U.S. aviators would be released from the military air corps to be hired as civilian mercenaries through the Intercontinent Corporation, which would hire them under contract with the Chinese government for the sneak attack. The Japanese, well aware of this plot, decided to attack us before we could attack them.

BY GEORGE KADAR

For years before the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt was already engaged in full-scale economic warfare designed to deprive Japan of the vital raw materials it needed to achieve its national potential. The U.S., Britain and Australia organized a total embargo of steel and oil products against Japan, with a crippling effect on Japan's war effort against China. No Japanese ships were allowed through the Panama Canal, and Japan was left with limited fuel supplies.

Japan was suddenly facing an economic and military disaster—and only a military response seemed a viable option.

Most TBR readers know the above facts and the truth about the attack on Pearl Harbor. But how many know that FDR ordered plans made up in the summer of 1941 for a sneak attack on Japan?

Here's the story: The American "volunteer" group, popularly known as the Flying Tigers, was organized and financed by the U.S. government and started training in China in August of 1941. It was an open secret for all that the so-called "mercenaries" and "volunteers" were all U.S. regulars conducting a false flag operation. (U.S. airmen were flying under Chinese flags, which was directly against U.S. law at the time.)

Skip Adair, a Flying Tigers recruiter, states the goals of the group were to "kill as many of them Japanese as we could."

Strategically, however, the goal was to ensure the Japanese air force did not control the skies over China. Additionally, FDR wanted the Chinese to stay in the war as long as possible, forcing Japan to expend irreplaceable men and materiel while tied up fighting the Chinese in a protracted conflict.

Members of the Flying Tigers (Dick Rossi etc) were already in the know in the summer of 1941 that an additional bomber group and fighter group would be organized.

The Lockheed Hudson aircraft (above) had multiple functions. It was used as a transport plane, a passenger plane, a bomber and an anti-submarine aircraft. Above it has been fitted with a gun turret in the back to help ward off enemy fighters while on missions. Gen. "Hap" Arnold believed these planes would have no problem bombing mainland Japan from Flying Tiger bases in China.

The FDR government came up with plan JB No. 355, titled: "Aircraft Requirements of the Chinese Government." The plan called for: "The destruction of Japanese factories in order to cripple production of munitions and essential articles for maintenance of economic structure of Japan."

The plan was for the U.S. planes was to take off from the Chinese bases of Chuchow, Nanchow and Hengchow toward Na-

President Franklin Roosevelt, his cabinet and staff, together with washed-out Air Corps instructor Capt. Claire Lee Chennault and his "Flying Tigers" mercenary air force, and representatives of the Chinese Nationalist Government, worked on a secret plan to sneak attack Japan, long before the Pearl Harbor incident. The intended Day of Infamy was prevented when the Japanese, wise to the plan, managed to attack FDR's forces first. Above, Chinese solder guards line of "Flying Tigers" P-40 "Kittyhawk" fighters. Fifty B-17 bombers would have been used if the intent to holocaust Nagasaki, Osaka and Tokyo had been carried out.

gasaki, Osaka and Tokyo with the intent of inflicting heavy damage on Japanese civilian and military targets.

In the written opinion of Maj. Gen. Henry Harley "Hap" Arnold, deputy chief of staff, U.S. Air Force: "The Lockheed Hudsons have ample range to perform missions against targets in Japan."

The plan was signed off on by the secretary of war, the secretary of the Navy and approved by FDR. The plan was dated July 23, 1941, almost five months before the Japanese attacks.

Mr. Lauchlin Currie, administrative assistant to the president (FDR), was interviewed in the report. He reported to the FDR administration that 66 bombers were made available for the attack on July 22, 1941.

Japan was already in control of a large part of eastern China in 1941, and it is only logical to assume that she learned about the planned attacks. Logistical preparations, training, base preparations and communication were taking place in the close presence of large Japanese forces. And 2.8 million gallons of aviation fuel were accumulated in China by the United States, hardly an operation that could be hidden.

Generally we are conditioned to believe that only America and Britain had heroic code breakers at the time, but it is difficult to believe that the Japanese did not develop certain capabilities as well and became aware of FDR's sneak attack.

At the very same time the above operations were taking place, B-17 bombers and fighters to cover them were deployed in the Philippines in preparation for the sneak attack on Japan. By Dec. 8, 1941, 35 B-17s were there, 15 fewer than planned. Had these long-range bombers been stationed in Hawaii they could have destroyed the whole of the attacking Japanese fleet.

In conclusion, the plot against Japan was designed with the involvement of top levels from the U.S. government and the military. There was already a New World Order policy in effect by the FDR administration, and the aim was to control Japanese territorial expansion in the Far East. FDR's hands were tied by the non-interventionist leaning U.S. public at the time, but policies were followed and military plans made to ensure that the U.S. would be dragged into a worldwide military conflict, one way or another. ✦

George Kadar is a Hungarian writer and researcher based in England.

Ian Kershaw: British Failure to Negotiate Let Slip the Dogs of World War II

By Daniel W. Michaels

Following the publication of his two-volume Hitler biography[1] several years ago, British Professor Ian Kershaw, born in 1943, became well known to a broad readership in Germany. As early as 1994 he was awarded the Bundesverdienstkreuz (Merit Cross of the Federal Republic) in recognition of his scholarly work, and in 2002 Queen Elizabeth knighted him, entitling him to be addressed as Sir Ian Kershaw. Now, on the occasion of the publication of his latest book, *Turning Points,* which evaluates and discusses fateful choices and key decisions made in World War II, the German newspaper *Rheinische Post* interviewed Kershaw. Following are key excerpts from that interview.[2]

***Rheinische Post*:** In the final analysis, what event led to the unleashing of World War II?

Kershaw: The primary reason was the British decision after the defeat of France in 1940 to remain alone in a state of war with Germany and not negotiate with Hitler and Mussolini. Hitler then knew that he could not bring an end to the war in the West. Great Britain's decision had immediate consequences, including Hitler's decision to attack the USSR.

***Rheinische Post*:** What would have happened if England had really entered into peace negotiations with the Third Reich?

Kershaw: That can only be speculation. It is quite possible that England might even have supported Hitler in a war against the Soviet Union. But who knows if even that would have resulted in a German victory in the East? Stalin too would have been participating in this historical guessing game. In any case, the same sort of speculation was going on in Moscow.

***Rheinische Post*:** In your new book *Turning Points* you link the entry of the United States in December 1941 with the *shoa*, the destruction of the Jews. . . .

Kershaw: Yes, because for the first time Hitler was convinced that a world war would ensue from the hostilities with England. And as early as 1939 Hitler had prophesied that in the event of a world war, accounts with the Jews would have to be settled. On December 12, 1941, Hitler told his *Gauleiters* that the world war was now on hand. Before this, Hitler had only used the expression "world war" in reference to the First World War, 1914-1918.

The entry of the United States in the hostilities was in many ways a break from the past.

***Rheinische Post*:** How do you arrive at that?

Kershaw: When the United States entered the war, a significant acceleration and radicalization of the so-called Jewish question occurred in Germany. Until then, the Germans had been proceeding in a stepwise manner. . . .

***Rheinische Post*:** Were Hitler's decisions taken rationally, or were they outside normal parameters?

Kershaw: I reject the favorite and still prevalent demonization of Hitler. Those fateful decisions, when viewed from the perspective of that time, ensued logically. The attack on the Soviet Union and the declaration of war against the United States were in no way simply "crazy ideas of Hitler." As he saw it, these conclusions had to be drawn from real events.

It is clear from his comments in this brief interview that Ian Kershaw, especially in his evaluation of the causes of World War II, assigns at least partial responsibility for permitting a local border dispute between Poland and Germany (and involving Great Britain) to develop into World War II. In so doing, he enters Revisionist territory, joining David Hoggan, A.J.P. Taylor, Patrick Buchanan and others in defining English responsibility.[3] ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 *Hitler: A Biography*.

2 *Rheinische Post*, October 22, 2008, Duesseldorf, Germany.

3 "The Demonization of Dr. David Hoggan: The Forced War," The Barnes Review, Vol. V, No. 2, March-April 2009, 39-43.

Daniel W. Michaels was for over 40 years a translator of Russian and German texts for the Department of Defense, the last 20 years of which he was with the Naval Maritime Intelligence Center. He is the author of various scientific reports and is a contributor of book reviews and articles to geographical and historical periodicals. Born in New York City, he now lives in the Washington, D.C. area.

HISTORY YOU MAY HAVE MISSED

WWII MASS MURDER UNCOVERED

Thousands of German and Croat soldiers, who were captured in the final days of World War II, were brutally executed by Communist forces and then buried in mass graves in western Croatia, say representatives from a Croatian human rights organization. They are demanding an official investigation. Ivan Zvonimir Cicak of the Croatian Helsinki Committee believes that a site at Harmica, about 30 miles outside of the Croatian capital of Zagreb, holds the bodies of 4,500 soldiers, including 450 German army officers, who were murdered by Communist partisans in the country. According to Cicak, the officers were buried in a separate grave, because they had been separated from the common soldiers and are believed to have been executed last. The victims were troops of the 392 Infantry Division, set up by the German command in Croatia in August 1943. The executed soldiers had been captured in late April 1945 by partisans who were under command of Josip Broz Tito, who later became the president of Yugoslavia. Cicak's organization is collecting evidence on nine mass graves in Croatia that date back to World War II. Three of them have already been located, but the exact whereabouts of six remain unknown.

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A REAL WORLD WAR II GENOCIDE

A new article by Richard Mariani, which was published on the "Four Winds" Internet news site, has revived debate about the book *Gruesome Harvest*. The book, says Mariani, remains the best primary source for addressing the murder of millions of non-combatant German civilians and German prisoners of war from 1944 to 1950 as a matter of deliberate Allied policy. Court historians have long argued that Germans died following WWII because of "inefficient logistics," not because U.S. and British officials sought revenge against Germany for the war. "This information was written down in 1946 by German soldiers held prisoner in Camp 91 in Darmstadt by U.S. forces," writes Mariani. "It is a collection of historical information of eyewitness experiences of hundreds of Allied war crimes."

HEMINGWAY A SOVIET SPY?

A new book by John Earl Haynes, Harvey Klehr and Alexander Vassiliev, called *Spies: The Rise and Fall of the KGB in America*, claims that author Ernest Hemingway "toyed" with Soviet intelligence throughout his entire life. Hemingway's connections to the KGB began after the Spanish Civil War broke out, when he traveled to Madrid with press credentials from the North American newspaper *Alliance* to cover the fighting. Once there, he became close to the Communist movement and regularly cooperated with party organizations in the battle's aftermath. Hemingway also communicated directly with Harry White, chief of the U.S. Treasury Department's Monetary Division, who has long been suspected of being a KGB spy. Hemingway's spy connections were detailed in once-secret KGB files that were opened to the public following the collapse of the Soviet Union. At left, Hemingway on safari, 1934.

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DECRIMINALIZING 'DENIAL'

The leader of the liberal People's Party for Freedom and Democracy in Netherlands has introduced legislation that would decriminalize questioning the holocaust in that country. Mark Rutte, the head of the party, said Dutch law should only prosecute violence, not thoughts. Saying that the holocaust did not occur "should be possible," he added. Currently the Dutch have a broad, sweeping law that prohibits holocaust questioning when it is "purposefully used for discriminatory ends or meant to offend." Rutte would like to change this and plans on entering legislation in the country's Parliament. Ronny Naftaniel, the director of the Center for Information and Documentation Israel, Holland's largest Zionist group, whined to an Israeli newspaper: "Holocaust denial causes psychological pain to survivors. Rutte underestimates the intensity of the pain that . . . this will needlessly cause them."

VAN GOGH'S EAR

Everyone has heard of the famous story of Vincent van Gogh cutting off his ear with a razor in a fit of lunacy on the night of Dec. 23, 1888. New evidence revealed in a recent book reportedly proves that the story is most likely false. In *Van Gogh's Ear: Paul Gauguin and the Pact of Silence*, German historians Hans Kaufmann and Rita Wildegans argue that van Gogh may have made up the story to protect painter Paul Gauguin, who actually cut the ear off with a sword while the two painters were arguing. Van Gogh, to protect his friend from prosecution, told police he did it himself. At left, a self-portrait by van Gogh with a bandage covering his wound.

ZIONIST GLOBAL HEGEMONY

A primer for Zionist subversion in Russia, which caused an uproar in that country in 1989, is making the rounds again on the Internet, most notably on the web site maintained by Henry Makow. The book, called *A Catechism for the Jews of the Soviet Union,* detailed secret instructions that had been worked out in Tel Aviv in 1958 which plan for the control of Russia. The book was originally leaked to a newspaper in 1989 by anti-Zionist Jews, including an individual named S. Peisner. Since then, some of the Jews have been distancing themselves from the book, saying they suspect it may be a hoax. Makow has published some of the more shocking excerpts from the book, including this gem: "They must be forced to choose [between] chaos and us. When they try to do without us, we must cause complete chaos. Make sure that the disorder remains until the suffering and tortured gentiles desperately want our regime back. The gentiles must work under our leadership and be useful to us. Those who are not useful to us must be expelled. He who is not with us is against us. 'An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth.' That is what Moses taught us."

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SECRETS OF THE MAMMOTHS

The body of a 37,000-year-old baby wooly mammoth, which was unearthed in the arctic tundra is revealing some startling new insights about the extinct ice age beasts, reports London's *Telegraph*. Locked away for centuries in the permafrost, the young *Mammuthus* remained almost completely intact. Even its eyelashes were still on the animal. Scientists have been able to extract its stomach contents and analyze its teeth to show what state of health it was in when it suddenly perished. Reindeer herders had found the critter on the Yamal peninsula in northwest Siberia. When they told a local museum about the discovery, researchers descended from around the globe. Scientists hope that by comparing the baby mammoth's DNA with genetic information taken from other mammoth remains, they may be able to determine what led to the mammoths' ultimate extinction 10,000 years ago.

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THE MISSING LINK?

The discovery of a 47-million-year-old fossil near Frankfurt, Germany, in the Messel Shale Pit, has prompted a paleontology professor from the University of Michigan to argue that he may have discovered a missing link between lower primates and humans. According to Prof. Philip Gingeric, who serves as president-elect of the Paleontological Society of the United States, the new evolutionary belief stems from the theory that humans descended from the Adapidae, which lived during the Eocene epoch between about 55 and 34 million years ago and are most closely related to lemurs that now live in Madagascar. (The other great branch of the primates in the Eocene was the Oromyidae.)

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QUIRK OF FATE SAVES MOORER

Nigel Adlam of *Northern Territory News* reports that the wreck of a merchant ship sunk by Japanese fighter-bombers has been found after a 66-year search. But diver Jim Miles and fisherman Wayne Keeping are not revealing the exact location for the time being. Four men died on the *Florence D* and they want it protected as a war grave. The 2,600-ton cargo vessel is lying on its starboard side in 35 feet of murky water off Bathurst Island. It was carrying 500,000 anti-aircraft rounds and its bow was blown to pieces in the attack on February 19, 1942. But the stern is intact. Thirty survivors sailed to Bathurst in a lifeboat and lived on a beach for three days before being rescued. The vessel, built in 1919, had only just picked up the survivors of a catalina shot down by the Japanese when it was sunk. The pilot of that plane, Thomas Moorer, went on to become commander of the U.S. Pacific fleet and an admiral. Moorer also went on to become one of the most outspoken critics of Israel's unprovoked surprise attack on the unarmed *USS Liberty* in 1967. Thirty-four U.S. servicemen were murdered in that attack which Israel still denies was anything but a "mistake."

ONE LESS TERRORIST TO WORRY ABOUT

On May 21 *The Daily Telegraph* published a lengthy obituary of Yehoshua Zettler, the extremist Zionist terrorist, who as the operations chief of Lehi (the Stern Gang), carried out attacks on Palestinian civilians and bank robberies. He was also involved in the assassination of UN mediator Count Folke Bernadotte on Sept. 17, 1948. Bernadotte had been in the process of negotiating a peace agreement between Arabs and Jews over Palestine. But extremist Jews in the Stern Gang, which included future Israeli president Yitzhak Shamir, wanted no part of peace and ordered a team of gunmen to murder the UN official. Gen. Aage Lundstrom, who was traveling with Bernadotte, related the killing: "We drove rapidly through the Jewish lines without incident. . . . In the Katamon Quarter we were held up by a Jewish army-type Jeep, placed in a roadblock and filled with men in Jewish army uniforms. At the same time I saw a man [Yehoshua Cohen] running from the Jeep... he put a tommy gun through the open window on my side of the car and fired point blank at Count Bernadotte, [who] fell forward. . . . There was a considerable amount of blood on his clothes." Even to his death, Zettler remained unrepentant for the murder of Bernadotte: "When we demonstrated in front of [Bernadotte] and told him 'Go away from our Jerusalem; go back to Stockholm,' he did not respond. So we had no choice." Above, the body of Folke Bernadotte, assassinated in Jerusalem on Sept. 17, 1948, begins the journey to Sweden.

VALKYRIE: THE FINAL PLOT AGAINST HITLER

HITLER , BORMANN CONFIDE BOMB PLOT DETAILS TO HERMANN GIESLER AT THE WOLF'S LAIR

IN THEIR LAST TWO INSTALLMENTS, the authors have told us of how Hitler confided to architect Hermann Giesler how he and Germany were being "stabbed in the back" by saboteurs and traitors. Specifically Hitler claimed Soviet military leaders had advance knowledge of German plans and that he believed the leaks were coming from high-level German sources. But this wasn't all these traitors were up to. A cabal of prominent German officers was working to blow Hitler to kingdom-come with a briefcase bomb on July 20, 1944, while Hitler and dozens of other German officers were at the Fuehrer's Wolfsschanze headquarters. By some miracle of fate, the bomb did not kill Hitler—even though it tore apart the conference room and killed and maimed others. Although he did not sustain life-threatening injuries, Hitler's psyche was bruised when confronted with the deeply damaging extent of the treason.

BY CAROLYN YEAGER & WILHELM MANN

TRANSLATOR'S INTRODUCTION

With the release of the Hollywood blockbuster movie *Valkyrie* starring Tom Cruise, the public has been given a dramatization of the historic confrontation between two visions of Germany during a time of total war—that of the old military/industrial aristocracy versus that of the new National Socialist regime. While media mavens have made heroes of the members of the "Valkyrie" conspiracy, Hitler confidant and architect Hermann Giesler points out the substantial damage their plotting and communicating with the enemy did to the German war effort, costing many thousands, if not hundreds of thousands, of German lives.

"Close your office; organize all your co-workers who have military training and form a guard unit—if necessary, supply them with weapons."

In this and following articles in this "Valkyrie" series, you're shown the view from the other side—from the very command center of the struggle for the life of a nation.

Many of the same men were involved in earlier assassination attempts in November 1939 and March 1943; there was even a plot in 1938 led by Lt. Col. Hans Oster to prevent a military invasion of Czechoslovakia. Contacts with the British Foreign Office at that time led Undersecretary Robert Vansittart to comment: "But that is treachery!" After the war, publication of an account of those contacts was forbidden in England.

In 1939, anti-Nazi German Johann Georg Elser planted a bomb near the lectern at the November 8, 1923 Putsch Anniversary Dinner in Munich; but Hitler left early, escaping the explosion that left several dead and injured.

In 1942 and 1943, resistance member Helmuth James Graf von Moltke [great-nephew of the German general of the same surname] persisted in trying to arrange meetings in Stockholm with the British Political Warfare Executive. It was blocked by Churchill. (In this regard, it should be remembered that beginning in 1939 the Hitler government was itself sponsoring secret peace feelers, and even detailed proposals, to high British government officials. All were rejected.)

March 1943 saw two attempts to kill Hitler masterminded by Gen. Henning von Tresckow. The first was a bomb placed on Hitler's plane that failed to detonate [see "Inside Hitler's Secret

At 4 p.m., less than four hours after the explosion, Adolf Hitler shows his friend and ally Benito Mussolini the damage to the conference room at Hitler headquarters ("the Wolf's Lair" or Wolfsschanze), where the bomb went off that Stauffenberg and his co-conspirators intended should kill Hitler. Said Hitler: "I have escaped death miraculously." Mussolini replied: "Heaven had its protective hand over you." The assassination attempt was followed by the discovery of an even larger web of treason. Details that came to light and how they were viewed within the Reich's leadership were recounted in great detail by architect Hermann Giesler in his memoir of Hitler, *Another Hitler* (*Ein Anderer Hitler*, Druffel Verlag, Leoni am Starnberger, 6th ed., 1982).

Headquarters," Part Two, TBR May/June 2009]. A week later Tresckow got Col. Freiherr von Gersdorff to act as a suicide bomber at an exhibition Hitler would be attending. With two 10-minute fuse bombs in his coat pockets, he was to get near to Hitler before they went off. But Hitler stayed only eight minutes, leaving Gersdorff to run to the lavatory to defuse his bombs.

Hitler repeatedly escaped harm, making it seem fate or Providence was on his side.

Much has been made of Hitler's supposed "tantrums" against his generals and other military staff—for example, over the Elbrus affair (see TBR, May/June 2009) and Halder's dismissal. But Giesler reports nothing like that. Adolf Hitler didn't chew the carpet or throw chairs around; but he did get angry. He seemed to have a reliable sense for loyalty (or lack of it) around him. It turns out that leading generals like Ludwig Beck, Gunther von Kluge, Kurt von Hammerstein-Equord and Erwin Witzleben, and even Walter von Brauchitsch, were already in the mid-1930s expressing cynical remarks and doubts within their old Reichswehr circles.

These men were often from old, aristocratic families with long military service; they felt resentment toward Hitler's strategic and tactical directives, often disagreed with his decisions, considering them interference with general staff's established knowledge and wisdom. It should be noted that most of the conspirators were from the general staff, not commanding officers in the field.

What makes Giesler a rare source is his close relationship to Hitler. As someone whose company Hitler enjoyed, Giesler was often called to Fuehrer Headquarters to spend long evenings in discussion and drawing of city building projects. This time he arrived at "Wolf's Lair" in East Prussia at the beginning of August; to keep Giesler from asking questions of the Fuehrer, Martin Bormann made all the investigatory reports of the conspiracy available to him.

Giesler's account—in his own words—begins in Munich on that fateful day. [Translator's notes rendered in italics.—Ed.]

* * *

GIESLER'S RECOLLECTIONS OF THE BOMBING

On the late afternoon of July 20, 1944 my brother called me. "Close your office; organize all your coworkers who have military training and form a guard unit—if necessary, supply them with weapons. Send the rest home and stay by your telephone.

"After you give the necessary orders, drive immediately to my office and by no means allow yourself to be stopped on your way, even by military police. Do you have a weapon? No? It may

be better I send a car and driver to pick you up. Your place now should be at my office."

"What happened?"

"Assassination of the Fuehrer, and the military is alarmed; Valkyrie has been unloosed in Berlin; the situation is still unclear."

My brother, as an experienced company commander, secured his post and the immediate surrounding area. We then waited tensely for further news from Fuehrer headquarters via the telegraph, from telephones, from the liaison office of the Wehrkreis (military district), for messages from the party office, from the SS and the Gau[1]. It was with great relief when finally, in the late evening, we heard the Fuehrer's voice. In Munich and the whole Wehrkreis VII, everything was quiet; it remained that way, as far as we could judge, during the night.

* * *

While many people were involved in the notorious July bomb plot against Hitler, career army officer Count Claus von Stauffenberg was the key figure because he had actual contact with the Fuehrer on a regular basis and could get into and out of the military headquarters (Wolf's Lair), at Rastenburg, with few problems. This photo was taken at Rastenburg on July 15, 1944 and shows Stauffenberg at far left, Keitel at right. Of course Hitler is in the center.

A week later, architect and Minister of Armaments Albert Speer, under time pressure, picked up Giesler on his way to Stuttgart so they could discuss war construction, the labor force and steel quotas.

We then talked about July 20. . . . Speer had been at Fuehrer headquarters and gave me his impressions of the fuller extent of the conspiracy. Worried, he said: "Even now, after the assassination, the Fuehrer is still very much involved with the military and political consequences . . . he needs some distance from the assassination (attempt) and all the disappointments. I believe that it's time that you arrive at headquarters, Giesler, as you are the only one who can distract him, even for a few hours a day. Present him with city building plans—Linz and the Danube Bank construction; that will still be of interest and lead him out of permanent worrying."

After a few days, the call came from Fuehrer headquarters. Bormann was short: "Please come as soon as possible; the Fuehrer is expecting you. Please bring along all the plans that might interest him; naturally everything that refers to Linz."

Full of excitement to see Hitler and talk to him, I arrived at Hitler Headquarters "Wolfsschanze." But what he told me confidentially during the following week, and what I found out, as ordered by him, from others; what I was reading in documents and protocols, and what I saw around me—shattered me deeply. All that I learned I would have thought impossible; it felt as unreal as spooks in the night.

Now that controls had been introduced, I entered Sperrkreis (restricted zone) I to report to Hitler; I met him in front of his bunker, talking to his adjutant. Actually, Hitler made a few steps toward me: "I expected you, and I'm glad to see you." He shook my hand, guarding his right arm which was bent and held in a sling, and his right leg also, obviously hurting. The side of his face that was toward the explosion was slightly swollen; he had cotton in his ears. But I was surprised by his posture—I thought it would be worse.

At teatime, to which he invited me, he mentioned the assassination only briefly and spoke little about his injuries. Linge (his servant) showed me Hitler's coat and the torn trousers, which were split lengthwise like the ones worn by medieval mercenary soldiers. "They did check you, Giesler—understand that. It is an order for the time being, caused by the assassination. In the future, it will not be done with you."

I didn't agree. After all that happened here, I thought the control was naturally necessary—it could have been that someone put something into my brief-

Hitler said he was sorry to lose his brand-new black trousers (shown here being held up by a German soldier after the bombing, shredded and singed) he had put on for the upcoming meeting with Mussolini. The German leader survived the famous July bomb plot with a cut to his hand and damaged eardrums. Others present, including a fellow conspirator, were killed. The planned *coup d'état* in Berlin that was supposed to follow the assassination of Hitler was not well thought out and would have been a disaster even if Hitler had died.

case. "No," Hitler said, "you check for yourself before you cross the checkpoints."

Apparently he gave the orders, because any checking in the future didn't happen—as in late autumn, as well as January/February 1945 in the command bunker at the Reich Chancellery. I always, however, checked my own briefcase and blueprints.

On the first evening we talked about city construction in Linz and Munich. For me, it was an unexpected and rare conversation during days of turbulent military and political events. At the beginning, Hitler looked deflated. But in the course of our discussion he became visibly more energetic and open-minded.

THE KALTENBRUNNER REPORTS

The next morning Bormann asked me to see him, giving me this advice: "Please don't put any questions to the Fuehrer about July 20 and all that was connected with it, unless he himself talks about it. Try, however, to distract him—talk with him primarily about Linz. That's what interests him most. On the other hand, I think it proper that you be informed correctly about all the happenings of July 20. I will see to it that you will be informed about every detail of the deep web."

After a short pause:

"One happening is under absolute secrecy—the Fuehrer will decide if you are to have knowledge about it. But I urgently ask, don't approach Hitler on that matter."

However, I could see all the supporting documents and interview protocols delivered by Kaltenbrunner to Bormann's office. By getting an overview of the total network of the clique of traitors and the larger circle of people involved, I would be more likely to refrain from asking Hitler about the affair during our discussions.

Only later was it clear to me what Bormann really meant by that. From then on, in the morning hours and during the "Lage"[2] meetings, I was primarily in Bormann's office. At those times, he pulled out of the vault the reports, the interview protocols, and lists of persons and investigations, which are known today as the Kaltenbrunner Reports. But those documents were only a part—even though a very important one—of the entire web of high treason.

I sat down in the corner of his office and began reading the sober reports of conspiracy, which already began pre-war and gradually increased in strength until it developed into a perfect form—betraying, above all, the struggling frontline and killing hundreds of thousands of soldiers.

The often dissonant-sounding remarks of Hitler since 1939: "I have the feeling of being surrounded by treason"—his former hints, as on November 6, 1939; middle January 1940; then, during "Weseruebung" (Norway campaign) at the end of the French campaign; adding in the partly depressing, partly angry reactions as I experienced them at Winniza in 1942 and Wolfsschanze in 1943—now, by these reports and protocols, his suspicion was confirmed. But far more than that: happenings up to now unexplainable became transparent and finally made sense, worse than ever imagined.

I began with the reading of the (prepared) appeals to the armed forces and the German people. Gördeler[3] to the armed forces: "something additional threatens to deprive you of the success of your victories which you gained from a leadership of educated and experienced men: Hitler's 'strategic genius,' which he claimed in an irrational delusion, and was disgustingly idolized by his lackeys."

Another appeal, still better: "The Fuehrer is dead. An immoral clique of battle-ignorant party leaders, misusing the pres-

ent situation, is trying to take over the government for selfish reasons, stabbing the fighting troops in their back. . . ."

With that, (Field Marshal) von Witzleben wanted to address the German people and the Armed Forces, to introduce himself as the new Supreme Commander. I knew him—then still fresh from the glory of crossed marshal batons[4]. At the People's Court they took pictures when he denied having any knowledge of the assassination and the military conspiracy, which was immediately refuted. When questioned: Well, what were your thoughts then, what was going to happen if the assassination would have succeeded?—he answered: "I am a military, I don't know anything about political and civilian matters." In the second part of the sentence he sounded absolutely convincing.

The next documents were photocopies: kind of an operational plan of the putsch-government and a list of the ministers selected for the Reichskanzler (Federal Chancellor) Gördeler. On both documents 'Speer' was listed as minister—with a question mark, however. Surprised, I jumped up and went to Bormann, "What does that mean?—that's not possible." Bormann looked up, "Comrade Giesler, on that matter everything is possible."

Slowly he stood up, went to the vault, took out a voluminous file, opened it and showed me the top sheet—there was the name 'Speer.' Only that. "For your personal information," he said, and returned the file to the vault. "Keep silent about all that," he said, sitting down at his desk. That was enough for that day; I could not continue reading.

Black Sheep of the Family?

On page 49 of the May/June 2009 issue of TBR ("Treason Is the Reason Why Germany Lost WWII"), TBR identified one of the traitors in the most notorious of the 50 or so plots to kill Hitler as Helmuth James Graf von Moltke. Unfortunately we used a photo of his great uncle, Gen. Helmuth Karl Bernhard Graf von Moltke (above left), who was born in 1848. Our apologies to the uncle. Von Moltke the elder had a fairly distinguished military career. Above right, Helmuth James Graf von Moltke before the People's Court in 1945.

GIESLER REFLECTS ON THE ROLE OF SPEER

My thoughts went back to a talk with (Karl) Hanke, Gauleiter of Silesia. A war construction site in lower Silesia caused me to meet him several times in March 1944. In my judgment, he was a man full of character, with wise, attentive eyes and a well-shaped head. Hanke proved himself during the political battles in Berlin, and later as a soldier at the front. His clear formulations corresponded with his long activities as an undersecretary of state at Dr. Goebbels's office.

One evening in Salzbrunn, Hanke asked me to advise him after the war with his plans for city rebuilding and solutions for traffic problems in Breslau, the capitol of Silesia. "Well," I said to him, "aren't you closely associated with Speer? If I agree to fulfill your request, apart from being overloaded with my own work, it would be an affront against him which I don't want to happen." Up till then, Speer could not even overlook the fact that I got the Munich assignment, and then in addition Linz. My job as an architect included, with the exception of Weimar, most of the Southwestern region of Germany.

"But, you also advise Mayor Freyberg in Leipzig."

"Yes," I answered, "but only because of the Fuehrer's order when problems at the fair (Leipzig's annual International Trade Fair) arose in connection with the planned extension of the railway system."

That was one more reason for him to talk to the Fuehrer. For various reasons, he wanted me and not Speer as an advisor for Breslau. He had a very clear opinion of Speer's goals, knowing what's going on in his office. That worried him and did not sit well—the Fuehrer should know about it. His particular mistrust extended to two of Speer's closest co-workers. Hanke mentioned the names—I knew both of them, one highly ranked in the SA, the other in the SS.

"Do you know that Speer is after succeeding Hitler?"

Yes, I had heard about it, but I considered it gossip—as an incorrect and overbearing opinion of Speer's personality by his staff. Here, wish might be the father of the thought.

"No," contradicted Hanke, "there is more to it."

He doesn't want to burden me with that stuff, but the Fuehrer should know about it. He, however, cannot get an appointment; Bormann is completely shielding Hitler, isolates him from everything—that worries him also. I could . . ."

"The protection by Bormann is Hitler's order," I interrupted him. "And Hitler considers me only as his architect and would strongly object if I would dare to get mixed up in matters that are none of my business. Please understand that."

"You're right—I have to try by myself to talk to the Fuehrer."

Remembering that talk with Hanke, his critique of Speer and Speer's two co-workers, made me pensive. But how was Speer's attitude after the July 20th assassination to be explained, when

Adolf Hitler was just one of some two dozen people who were in the room when the killer bomb went off. Later, shown above, the sympathetic leader visited fellow victims in the hospital. Above is the injured Rear Adm. Karl-Jesco von Puttkamer. Also injured in the blast were: Gen. Walter Scherff, Capt. Heinz Assman, Lt. Col. Heinrich Borgmann, Gen. Karl Bodenschatz and Gen. Adolf Heusinger. Killed were: stenographer Heinrich Berger, Gen. Rudolf Schmundt, Col. Heinz Brandt and Gen. Guenther Korten.

he expressed to me his deep worry about Hitler, and when he asked me to take the Linz plans with me to the Fuehrer headquarters? Other small events before the assassination, unimportant as they were then, seemed to me now rather strange.

At the end of June 1944, for instance, Speer called the leaders of the defense industry, the armament industry and the directors of the building industry to Linz and urged their utmost effort to increase the production of the armament industry. That "Linzer convention" ended with Hitler's speech at the Platterhof at the Obersalzberg.

Speer and I were Hitler's guests that evening at the Berghof. After dinner, Speer said with urgency, "Giesler, by all means, find a moment to tell Hitler about the Linz convention and let him know that I ended it with the performance of Bruckner's 4th Symphony at the aula of the St. Florian Abbey." Speer knew how much Hitler liked that symphony. Late that evening, he suggested, "My Fuehrer, I propose that Giesler should tell some funny anecdotes."

With Speer, everything was practical and calculated—even as a 'friend' I considered him a stranger and full of riddles. Now his name appeared, though with a question mark, on the list of ministers of the traitors.

In the evening, Hitler talked to me about his successor. Was it a coincidence or was it a hint by Bormann, caused by my reaction in the morning? Hitler said, "After this terrible war, the only one who is privileged to appear in front of the nation is he who, as a soldier, risked his life, and justified it with his bravery and willingness to sacrifice. Naturally, he has to show the quality of a leader and charisma; he has to be wise and think logically—above all, however, he has to have character. Only a brave soldier of that war has the right to lead the nation."

Then he was silent for a long time. Next morning, I was sitting again in the corner of Bormann's office and reading more messages, reports, documents. No further mention of Speer.

(For more on Giesler's recollections of Bormann, please see the item on the bottom of page 60 in which Giesler goes into great detail about Hitler's second in command.)

THE PEOPLE'S COURT

The reports and interrogations got more and more complicated. One peculiar incident of the interrogation of Theodor Strünck[5], for instance, impressed me quite a bit. He called Admiral Canaris shameless because, at Strünck's interrogation, Ca-

naris requested that he put everything on Oster and Dohnanyi[6].

During the evening hours, primarily around the time the "Lage" took place, the first film clips of the trial at the People's Court were shown. I did not want to miss anything and looked at the film for a while. Some of the accused I knew personally; of the others, I had formed impressions from reading the protocols, which the films now completed. Höpner, von Witzleben, Stieff—how much they differed from the young officers like Klausing and Bernardis. These admitted their deeds with military composure and yet still wanted to distance themselves. Well, if the younger ones would only have known what a miserable attitude dominated the plotter's heads.

I saw the counter-position of Major Von Leonrod with his confessor-priest, Father Wehrle[7], and listened to their terrifying discussion—I felt my way to the door and avoided further films.

On one evening, for one reason or another, Hitler talked about the 20th of July. I told him I had seen some films of the trials at the People's Court and I was shattered. Hitler remarked:

"I don't want to see anything of that; it is enough that I have to read the reports. The assassination revealed very clearly to me that not only high treason—but also the ugly "Landesverrat"[8] lost its disguise. For a long time I had already suspected treason; in Winniza I felt it directly—often I thought I felt physically furtive glances. But much more, far beyond what has been reported, I have now learned. After a sober consideration, I think it's proper to be silent—for the sake of the fighting troops and the unity of the nation.

"That reactionary clique plotted since 1938, if not earlier, for my fall by revolt or assassination. But it was not in accordance with their character to confront me openly with a weapon. How they must have hated me, and National Socialism, when they betrayed without scruple, and so miserably, even the fighting troops. The whole scope of that shameful plot one can now see—it is so revolting. Rattenhuber and Högl will tell you some of it; however, keep it confidential. I've bound everyone who knew about it to silence; that also includes you." ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 A Gau is a party district. It usually covered the same territory as the state administration, but the Gauleiter was the NSDAP head of the Gau, while the Reichstatthalter was the chief administrator for the State.

2 Short for "Lagebesprechung," a military situation meeting, held twice a day with all the Fuehrer's close advisors, and field commanders called in as needed.

3 Carl Friedrich Gördeler was mayor of Liepzig from 1930 until his resignation in 1937. He then became director of the overseas sales department at the firm of Robert Bosch GmbH and used the cover of his job to travel abroad promoting an anti-Nazi position. He was the leading instigator in several planned putsches against Hitler and was to be the new federal chancellor upon the success of the Valkyrie plot.

4 Under Hitler, colonel generals received the new rank of Fieldmarshal, in a ceremony in which they were given ornate gold and ivory batons.

5 An insurance executive who also worked in Canaris's Abwehr; clandestinely active with the heads of the conspiracy.

6 Hans Oster was a general and deputy of Adm. Canaris at the Abwehr. Hans von Dohnanyi was a civil servant, a high-ranked lawyer recruited by Oster for the Abwehr.

7 Leonrod, a member of Bavaria's old nobility, was designated in the Valkyrie plans as liaison officer in military district VII (Munich). He said in his defense that he consulted his "father confessor" Chaplain Hermann Wehrle, who did not take him into the confessional, but advised him to stay away from treasonable enterprises. Thus Wehrle was implicated and both were executed.

8 *Landesverrat* is a kind of treason of passing domestic or military secrets to a foreign power.

Carolyn Yeager is a Texas-based freelance writer with a special interest in WWII Revisionism. ***Wilhelm Mann*** is a native German speaker and WWII scholar.

HERMANN GIESLER REFLECTS ON "THE REAL" MARTIN BORMANN

Hermann Giesler Remembers Martin Bormann

By Hermann Giesler

I didn't only read reports; I also watched what was going on at Martin Bormann's desk, and his method of work. I gained new insight into the character of that powerful man, feared by many and even hated as the "party's gray eminence." During that period he appeared to me more transparent and more understandable than in previous years. I will describe him as I saw him.

Here he was sitting, this so-bedeviled man, with his shirtsleeves rolled up during the summer heat. With lively alertness and immense industriousness, he worked through piles of files, dictated and phoned without a break. He had the endurance of a fighting bull. I think Adolf Hitler saw him correctly when he told me once: "Bormann is like his signature, and that is like the Hoehe Goell." (A high mountain peak near the Berghof, Hitler's home.)

I was often present at that time when Bormann reported [to Hitler]; he did so in a matter-of-fact and concentrated way, with all the pros and cons, mostly about very important matters. Sometimes, when persons and happenings were involved that I was familiar with, I could see how clearly and correctly it had been reported. Then Adolf Hitler decided it. That information given to the Fuehrer covered all areas of the State, the Party and the whole civil sector, and lasted sometimes hours.

I was drawing while this went on, but still listened carefully. An adjutant would appear, reporting the "Lage." Or an interruption because of an established appointment—then Hitler would say:

"Giesler, we'll continue later." Or Bormann: "See that Giesler gets some refreshments."

A little later, I was again sitting in my corner, refreshments there, reading the reports or silently watching Bormann at work. He often dictated to two or three secretaries at a time. But—rather strange and surprising—at the same time that Bormann dictated to give the gist of the matter, he memorized Hitler's decisions word for word, following the sentences exactly as they were spoken by Hitler, while in between he shaped the letters and orders that he derived from them. Telephone calls came in; disturbing messages were handed to him; after which he continued dictating where he had stopped before.

Again a call came. Bormann looked at me: "The 'Lage' is over; the Fuehrer expects you," and turned again to his work.

Who could endure that, day in and day out, always deep into the night, and for years? Indeed, Bormann was like the "Hoehe Goell," and, like that "Goell," he sometimes cast a shadow in bright light. Naturally he cast shadows. Sometimes, I had real quarrels with him, or he with me. Twice, Hitler intervened: "Giesler, please go along with Bormann." Once at the Berghof, in spring 1944, he said to me: "Giesler, if you want to drive away from here early, mad because of Bormann. . . . but you are Mrs. Bormann's guest, and you are also my guest—no, you cannot do that to us! By the way, let it be said to you, in that case Bormann acted absolutely correctly. He naturally should have given you some explanation, which I herewith do now. . . . Well, see! Giesler, I need Bormann and his working strength. He relieves me; he is steady, unshakable and an achiever—I can depend on him!"

In retrospect, I always found out on my own that Bormann was correct to get tough on me, or that he acted on Hitler's order.

Bormann noticed everything; it reflected his former job as an estate administrator. I accompanied him once on an inspection trip at the small farm that supplied the Obersalzberg. He checked out everything, down to the *champignon* [mushroom] cellar—nothing missed his eyes. Then we climbed into the forest above the Berghof.

There he showed me his animal world in its free, natural surroundings. An owl was there, a squirrel—what else was jumping around there, I cannot remember. He allowed beehives to be brought in to the Hoehe Goell when the trees were blooming. He got enthusiastic about that magnificent mountain. Dr. Todt had personally searched for that high track and marked it through the sheer rocks—it is the most beautiful and daring road I know of, by far. "I hold Dr. Todt in high esteem and still think about him often," Bormann said.

On the way back, turning off the road, he looked around and asked how I liked it. I remarked one has a wonderful view from here, all around—it's beautiful up here. "Yes, a good location," Bormann said. "Connection with the street, which in winter is cleared from snow; a well is close by. . . . You are going to be settled here after the war, so you are present for the Fuehrer at any time." Striding on, he whistled *"Alle mi presente al vostra, signori!"*—an old Landsknecht song [*Wir Zogen in das Feld*].

[*Alle mi presente al vostra, Signori* is translated as "Oh, you men prepare yourselves for muster, one and all"; the title, *Wir Zogen in das Feld*, means "We Marched Away to War."—Ed.]

During the difficult days in August 1944, when the disloyalty and treason were apparent, Bormann said to me, with a very serious meaning: "I have one task and one goal; and that is to serve the Fuehrer as a National Socialist. My only ambition is to do that as well as I am able. The Fuehrer gives me the authority that I need to do it. I activate it, but solely for this, my task. Certainly you have no doubts that I am totally obligated to the Fuehrer. I don't want anything else but to take some of the heavy burden off his shoulders; and that is not easy!"

I believed him. ✦

MARTIN BORMANN IN THE BUNKER

Martin Bormann, his adjutant, SS-Standartenfuehrer Wilhelm Zander, and his secretary, Else Krueger, were with Hitler in the Fuehrer's shelter during the Battle of Berlin. The Fuehrerbunker was located under the Reich Chancellery in the center of Berlin. On April 28, Bormann wired the following message to German Admiral Karl Doenitz: "Situation very serious. . . . Those ordered to rescue the Fuehrer are keeping silent. . . . Disloyalty seems to gain the upper hand everywhere. . . . Reich Chancellery a heap of rubble."

This item was translated from Giesler's *Ein Anderer Hitler* by ***Wilhelm Mann***, a native German speaker and WWII scholar with the assistance of ***Carolyn Yeager***.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

CONTROVERSIAL

Thank you for publishing my letter in the May/June TBR. Due to its controversial nature and possible consequences, I wasn't sure whether you would even consider printing it.

I noticed the letter just above mine from M. Koehl of Wisconsin was about a related subject. His letter concerned the "Christian Identity Is America's Hope" essay by Pastor Thomas Robb in the January/February issue.

Mr. Koehl took exception to Pastor Robb's claim that Europeans are the modern-day descendants of the biblical Israelites. He wrote something to the effect that just saying so, does not make it so. And, surprisingly, Robb's article contained nary a word from the holy writ as foundation for his position. But I agree, in general, with Robb. Today's white Christians are the racial descendants of the 12 tribes of Israel, and there are ample scriptures to support that. The long-taught assumption (even predating the King James Abridged Version of 1611) that the most anti-Christian people on the planet are somehow God's chosen people is absurd.

James Harrold Sr.
Arkansas

FRESH INFORMATION ON CHURCHILL

The late Arthur Schlesinger Jr. gave praise to Roy Jenkins's 2001 biography *Churchill,* commenting, "One might wonder whether anything fresh remains to be said about Winston Churchill." After reading Thomas Brookes's TBR article, "The Dresden Atrocity" (Jan./Feb. 2009), and David Irving's *Apocalypse 1945*, one can reply to Mr. Schlesinger, "Indeed there is!"

Brookes's synopsis of the continued soft pedaling by "serious" historians of the Dresden civilian death toll, the result of an orchestrated incendiary Allied bombing carried out with the approval of Churchill and Franklin Roosevelt, is an excellent rejoinder to Irving's book, which had previously debunked the low figure of 24,000 civilian deaths. Irving puts the total at at least 60,000, but possibly up to 100,000.

In *Apocalypse 1945,* Irving recounts the Feb. 4 talks at Yalta nine days before the Dresden bombing commenced, in which Stalin and Churchill discuss the problems that the British would face in housing and feeding German refugees fleeing from East Prussia. Churchill's response to this dilemma was the following, "Will there be room for them in what is left of Germany? We have killed 6 or 7 million Germans, and probably there will be another million or so killed before the end of the war." (Page 102.)

On Feb. 13 and 14, the German refugees and civilians in the city of Dresden were ruthlessly murdered in the worst terror bombings carried out by the Allies during the war. In *Churchill*, Roy Jenkins pondered about whether the British prime minister regretted the decision; concluding, "Foreboding was more pronounced than regret. . . . The bombing was no more reprehensible than the use of the second atomic bomb by Truman six months later" (page 778).

The "court" historians can sure put murder in perspective.

Christopher Angelos
New Jersey, via mail

MURDER OF PATTON

I find all this "Patton was murdered" stuff kind of questionable. Doug Bazata's tales of assassination seem to be the rock upon which this theory is based—whether Patton be killed by the Soviets or the Americans. Why should I believe Doug Bazata? Even the recently published Patton book TBR sells relies on Bazata's credibility. [*Target: Patton*, hardback, 444 pages, #517, $28 from TBR Book Club.—Ed.]

Alice L. Jones
Maryland

The publisher of this magazine had personal contact with Douglas Bazata and verifies that the author's account of Bazata's role is what Bazata told to him. (TBR, March/April 2009, article by Paul Angel.) Bazata believed that Patton was the victim of the CIA, which killed him because he was a threat to the American political establishment. There is little doubt that if Patton had been nominated by

Would Government Ever Release Documents on Fort Knox Inventories?

Regarding your articles on Fort Knox and the mysteriously vanished gold, I suggest that someone use the Freedom of Information Act to get a copy of the inventory of Fort Knox that was done when the present Treasury secretary signed as receiving (taking custody of on behalf of the United States) this installation from her predecessor. That is, the prior Treasury secretary probably has the original as she wanted to "get off the hook" of being responsible for any missing gold, silver or other valuables at Fort Knox. Also, ask for a copy of the same inventory of all the mints and other unknown places.

Fort Knox, Kentucky: Is it devoid of gold?

Happy hunting.

Maybe you should talk to President Obama's new Treasury secretary, Tim Geithner. He's had a few months in office to settle in. Maybe the new secretary is taking inventory now.

Besides gold and silver, we want to find out about other valuable metals, gems etc stored there.

It might be a good idea to get a congressman to ask for the inventories.

P.A. Jensen
California

Persecuted Artist, Peace Activist, Historian Looks Forward to TBR

Once in awhile I get sent some copies of articles of TBR, and it is like a ray of sunlight in my cell—like a sane voice, in all this incessant chatter. It is almost unbearable, the mental constructs these people dream up about what Obama's victory at the polls means.

It was an impressive performance to be sure. And I can certainly see that it was the fulfillment of Martin Luther King's "I Have a Dream" speech, looking at it from their point of view.

But what a mess this guy is inheriting, now that the AIPAC flunkies have utterly robbed and ruined America.

We have a powerful word in German called *Leichenfledderei*. I don't know if there is an English word for it. [In English we would say, "robbing the dead."—Ed.] I am not allowed a German-English dictionary in here.

It's a medieval term and describes shadowy ghostlike creatures descending on the dead and helpless wounded lying on a battlefield after one of those horrendous and bloody gene pool destroying battles fought by our forefathers, from the 216 B.C. Battle of Cannae, to the A.D. 9 Victory of Arminius in the Teutoburger Forest, to Verdun, Sedan and down to Stalingrad, and hundreds of smaller carnages such as during the French Revolution and the Napoleonic wars. Of the 500,000-plus Grand Army of Napoleon—over 350,000 young Germans—how many came back? A few thousand?

So these *Leichenfledderei* were ghouls robbing the wounded, the dying and the cadavers—that's what we are now going to see in ever greater numbers of American at first, but later also British, German and other enterprises being robbed, as if felled by a swarm of locusts or piranhas.

American industry—what's left of it and has not been outsourced to the far corners of the Earth—is teetering at the brink. Thus the foreigners can: pick the best minds clean of know-how; buy firms not for the plants or machines, but to carry away blueprints and research; etc. That's easy to carry away on a CD or a few DVDs.

The Rust Belt will expand—and the social unrest, even race problems, that massive unemployment in America will cause—will follow right on the heels of all this. It's Weimar all over again, only worse.

Ernst Zündel
Incarcerated historian, Gulag Archipelago, Germany

either party—most likely the Republicans—he would have swept to victory. Assassination seems to be a traditional weapon of politicians in this country, sad to say.

Willis A. Carto
Publisher of TBR

LIGHT BRINGER

I find your magazine brings light to areas the mass media avoids. As a kid, I got into trouble asking too many awkward questions, and now I cannot get a job shoveling manure onto a truck, although I am certified in seven areas. But now I am working on a novel.

Alex G. Neubert
South Carolina

WE FOUGHT ON WRONG SIDE

There are some who deify Adolf Hitler. This is an error. It is sufficient to recognize the nature and character of the German leader who led his Volk to the "triumph of the will" that liberated them from the tyranny of the bogus debt of the credit cartel and declared: "The Reich sees in Christianity the unshakable foundation for the ethics and morality for the Volk." —Chancellor Adolf Hitler, 1934. Those who slander the Germans of the Third Reich and their leader are beyond excuse. The stubborn refusal to admit the wrongdoing of the Allies in WWI, WWII until the present day is reprehensible. The credit cartel perpetrated WWI and WWII to anchor their empire. This cartel continues to compel complicit and foolish people to kill, to be killed and to pay tribute to the synagogue of Satan and participate in the evil misdeeds being waged then and now against the Germans and the whole world.

Reinhold Sommerstedt
Arizona

NO AID TO ISRAEL

The Zionist Americans are at it again: Steal from American taxpayers and savers to benefit the Likud and Israel. I do not support any politician who aids Israel with yearly payments of billions of dollars of so-called aid money. I wrote letters to my congressman and two senators who approved this aid and told them to forget my vote. I do not like to give money and the latest weapons to the Israelis so they can murder Palestinians in Gaza or Lebanon with ease. The only religion the Zionists have is money, and they control the finances in the U.S. and Wall Street. The only magazine I enjoy is TBR, and I wish it were published weekly or monthly. We know who the real war criminals were in World War II. It was not Hitler. I would say it was Roosevelt, Churchill, Stalin and Truman. By targeting German and Japanese civilians, and destroying most cities, these criminals deserve a special place in hell. We lived in Germany in a small town near Hannover and saw American and British bombers on the way to Berlin flying overhead by the hundreds. Our town was too small to be bombed but escorting fighters came down and used machine guns to hit the trains close by. You are doing excellent work and I know you always write the truth. Keep it up.

Edwin Bock
Washington State

TBR POSTER A 'GAS'

That new poster by artist David Dees is a gas! It's such an empowering image. I have followed the work of this artist and he is about the only illustrator out there tackling really politically incorrect topics. There is so much detail I keep going back and back again to the image and find something new every time. Please send me three more copies and pass on my message urging fellow readers to purchase this poster from TBR and post it. Give people a laugh. Maybe it will attract some attention.

Virginia Pertbottom
Louisiana

Thanks. The poster is 14" x 20" and is available from TBR. 1-5 prints are $15 each. 6-24 prints are $14 each. 25-49 prints are $11 each. 50 or more are just $10 each ppd. Contribute $35 to TBR and we'll send you the poster, three back issues of TBR and a free copy of *Origins of Western Civilization* by Dr. Barnes. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free.—Ed.

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